

THE MOLLUSCAN TAXA MADE AVAILABLE IN THE
GRIFFITH & PIDGEON (1833–1834) EDITION OF CUVIER,
WITH NOTES ON THE EDITIONS OF CUVIER AND ON WOOD'S
INDEX TESTACEOLOGICUS

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews the new taxa made available by Gray in the Griffith & Pidgeon (1833–1834) English translation of Cuvier's famous *Le règne animal* (1830), as well as the taxa attributed, correctly or incorrectly, to Gray in this work. We discuss various complications concerning the dating and authorship of these taxa, and some new information is provided about their type material.

Six generic names date from this work, five of them now considered valid. Sixty-five species names were made available, of which 44 are now considered valid, although some of these have not been recognized in recent literature, and one is a *nomen dubium*; 21 are placed in synonymy because they are junior synonyms, preoccupied homonyms, or unused senior synonyms that have been or should be suppressed.

Key words: taxonomy, nomenclature, Griffith, Pidgeon, J. E. Gray, W. Wood, Cuvier, Mollusca, bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

The Mollusca volume (Volume 12, 1833–1834) of Griffith & Pidgeon's series of translations of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal* (1830) is in part a translation of the molluscan volume of Cuvier's second edition. It has long been known as a source of new taxa. The new genera and species, attributed either to Gray or to Griffith & Pidgeon, ex Gray ms, have mostly been incorrectly dated as 1834. Some new taxa in this work have been missed altogether because they were misattributed to other authors.

We have reviewed the text of this important work, weighed the evidence as to the authorship and dates of its new taxa, made a preliminary effort to locate the type material of the new species, and explored the taxonomic consequences of the resulting conclusions. Some of the taxa in this work that have been misattributed are discussed, and an annotated bibliography of several related editions of Cuvier's seminal work is appended.

Historical Context

Georges Cuvier (b. 1769 – d. 1832), after having published individual anatomical stud-

ies on many animals, including a number of species of mollusks, produced the first edition of a comprehensive overview of animal life (Cuvier, 1816). This was a four-volume set, with the Mollusca, in the modern sense, represented in volume 2: 351–494; the only figures of mollusks were on a single plate included in volume 4 (plate 11). For Cuvier and others of his time, the Mollusca also included the tunicates, brachiopods, and barnacles. Smith (1993) provides an exhaustive bibliography of Cuvier's publications.

Later, Cuvier (1829–1830), in collaboration with Pierre-André Latreille (b. 1762 – d. 1833), produced a five-volume second edition of *Le Règne Animal*, augmented by recent discoveries, notably those made by naturalists traveling with French expeditions around the world. The coverage of the Mollusca in the modern sense, now in volume 3, was expanded from 144 pages in 1816 to 162 pages in 1830. No new figures were added, with the same plate, now numbered 14, included with the related text in volume 3.

Beginning in 1824, the English biologists Edward Griffith (b. 1790 – d. 1858) and Edward Pidgeon (b. 1790? – d. 1834) began an English version of Cuvier. Gruber (2004) noted that

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“Although Griffith was the controlling editor and a contributing author (for instance on fishes), the major part of the translation was done by Pidgeon who also produced the volume on fossils.” Gruber termed Pidgeon a “working partner” and listed John E. Gray as one of three “specialist associates.” The work eventually amounted to 16 volumes and was completed in 1835. Their labor became complicated when Cuvier’s second edition started to appear after they had begun translating the first, and their translation had to switch editions in 1829. Cuvier had also published, in 1826, the third edition of his *Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles* that Pidgeon had been working on independently. Pidgeon’s translation of that work was introduced into the series as Volume 11, the volume number usually being placed in brackets to indicate, among other things, that it is not part of the translation of Cuvier’s *Règne Animal*. The Mollusca were contained in Griffith & Pidgeon’s volume 12, published after Cuvier’s second edition was completed, and their translation is thus based on that edition.

Pages 1–138 of Griffith & Pidgeon are a translation of the “Mollusca” of Cuvier (1830), with the true Mollusca covered on pages 1–125, pages 125–138 being a translation of Cuvier’s text on tunicates, brachiopods, and barnacles. In their translation, Griffith & Pidgeon shortened Cuvier’s footnotes, incorporating the abbreviated versions of them into their main text. Their work on the Mollusca, however, was not limited to a mere translation of Cuvier’s second edition. Pages 139–413 constitute a Supplement to the Mollusca, which seems to have been entirely original; pages 413–434 supplement coverage of the tunicates, brachiopods, and barnacles. Pages 435–522 of the volume contain a translation of Cuvier’s Zoophytes, essentially the rest of the non-arthropod invertebrates, and pages 523–594 constitute Griffith & Pidgeon’s Supplement to those.

While the Supplementary treatment of the Mollusca is a comprehensive and engaging review of the literature, it is of little taxonomic significance, although it does contain a few misspelled generic names and newly or mistakenly Latinized terms (Appendix A). The absence of any reference in the text to the plates is puzzling as they could have been referenced to advantage in appropriate places.

Finally, pages 595–601 contain an Index to the plates on the “Mollusca” in the broad sense of Cuvier, discussed further below. There is no such index for the plates on the Zoophytes.

Two Reviews

An uncomplimentary contemporary review of Griffith & Pidgeon’s Mollusca volume was written by Baron André Étienne Justin Pascal Joseph François d’Audebard de Férussac (b. 1786 – d. 1836) in 1835. Part of that review commenting unfavorably on the plates will be detailed below. In his closing paragraph, here translated loosely, Férussac commented that in a work of this type each part should be directed by a recognized specialist, and Mr. Griffith’s *The Animal Kingdom* appeared to miss that goal as the various classes were not always directed by capable specialists.

A long review was also published by Rudolph Amandus Philippi (b. 1808 – d. 1904) in 1848, a rather late appearance for such a detailed review. Philippi listed the new taxa by name, plate and figure number, with comments about many, also noting errors. With six exceptions, Philippi attributed authorship of the new species to Gray. Those six are attributed to [Griff?] (square brackets and query as in Philippi’s original) without any stated reason. However, these six names were listed without authors in Griffith & Pidgeon’s Index, Gray’s name having been inadvertently omitted. As will be discussed below, the names date from the plates.

Philippi inserted a footnote listing nine eponyms among the new taxa, stating that Gray perpetuated in this work good friends. The nine listed are all females although that obvious point was not mentioned by Philippi. The male eponyms introduced by Gray were not singled out for special notice.

The Plates

To further enhance their treatment of the Mollusca, represented in Cuvier’s two editions by the same rather crude plate, Griffith and Pidgeon included 41 Mollusca plates, none that of Cuvier. There is one plate of barnacles (plate 2); two of brachiopods (plates 6, 7); and two of tunicates (plates 9, 10). The other 36 plates contain true mollusks. There are also 20 separately numbered plates to accompany the treatment of the Zoophytes. Each plate has a legend at the bottom with species names but not authors. (Here we use the term “legend” to apply to information that appears on a plate itself about the figures thereon, the term “caption” being restricted to similar information that appears on another page.)

The figures on the molluscan plates were partly obtained from the *Iconographie* (1829–1844) of Félix-Édouard Guérin-Méneville (b. 1799 – d. 1874), originally produced to accompany and illustrate Cuvier's second edition. Unfortunately, the dates of the 38 beautiful, accurate Guérin-Méneville plates and their legends remain unknown. It is known that one mollusk plate appeared in 1829, four more in 1830, and two more in 1832, and all had appeared by 1837, but it is not known which appeared when; the explanatory text was published in 1844 (Cowan, 1971). (Appendix C herein provides additional information about this work.) In Griffith & Pidgeon, Mollusca (*sensu lato*) plates 2–12, 27, 32, 33, 35, 38, and 39, none of which contains new taxa, are copied entirely or in substantial part from Guérin-Méneville. Of these 17 plates, 12 are copied in their entirety with figures unchanged in size; the other five – plates 27, 32, 33, 38, 39 – are each wholly, or in part, composed of figures from more than one Guérin-Méneville plate, most figures considerably reduced in size. These plates are generally good copies, but there are exceptions, and it is thus unlikely that the copy work was all done by one artisan.

Mollusca plates 15–18 of Griffith & Pidgeon were copied from the *Manuel de Malacologie et de Conchyliologie* (1825–1827) of Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (b. 1777 – d. 1850). About these plates, designed to illustrate shell morphology, Griffith & Pidgeon (p. 280) stated:

“As we have inserted four plates in explanation of the terms made use of in conchology, it becomes necessary to advert here to such of the references as could not be engraved on the coppers.”

That statement is followed by two pages of descriptive terminology. It is notable that this is the only mention of any of the plates, or the figured specimens, made in the Griffith & Pidgeon text.

The other Mollusca plates – 1, 13, 14, 19–26, 28–31, 34, 36, 37, 40, and 41 – containing mollusks in the modern sense were new, and their contents were supplied by the British Museum under the direction of John Edward Gray (b. 1800 – d. 1875). Plate 14 includes the legend “W. Hawkins, del^t.” (Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, b. 1807 – d. 1889). The names of the artist(s) and engraver(s) are not shown on any other plates. Judging from the shading within the gastropod apertures, it is

probable that more than one artist and/or engraver was involved. Of the 14 original plates of gastropods, four are drawn in the “French fashion”, with the apex at the bottom and the aperture at the top.

The majority of the 20 Zoophyte plates were also copied from Guérin-Méneville. The absence of an Index to Zoophyte plates or any other mention of these plates, and their figures is inexplicable.

The plates, as well as the work in its entirety, were denigrated by Férussac (1835) in his review, and he stated that while he had praised the beauty of the plates in the first volumes of Griffith & Pidgeon in an earlier review (Férussac, 1825), he regretted that the plates of volume 12 are poorly drawn and engraved. He stated that the plates were so defective as to often make identification of the species very difficult. As usual in a work with plates intended to be colored, the uncolored plates are not particularly attractive. However, in our opinion, neither version is as bad as claimed by Férussac. Férussac listed a number of non-marine species with comments on their validity or supposed synonymy and stated that “all these species, especially the helices, are almost unrecognizable” [*Toutes ces espèces, surtout les hélices, sont presque méconnaissables*]. Férussac's comments about the utility of the plates are not warranted and evidently some unstated agenda or prejudice affected his review. He certainly had a “proprietary interest” in the helicids.

Férussac commented on the fact that a number of plates had been copied, but erred in the origin of some. He said that one was taken from his own work (which work not stated), but the plate number specified is one copied from Guérin-Méneville. He also made much of the fact that plates 28 and 36 were engraved in mirror-image, stressing the fact that they had not only been so engraved, but “enluminées et distribuées aux souscripteurs” [emphasis in original]. He somehow overlooked the fact that the figures on plate 37 were also reversed, possibly as that plate illustrates marine species, and Férussac's review mentioned only non-marine taxa. These three plates are discussed below under the dating of this work.

Férussac also expressed surprise that for a project that had started so well, and was several years in progress, that the authors lacked the self-esteem to offer only original figures. This ignored the fact that plates from Guérin-Méneville had been copied in other volumes.

Although the species listings in the plate legends do not provide the names of the authors of the contained species, the Index to the plates does list most. In the Index, many of the taxa, including the new species, are attributed to Gray.

Authorship of the New Taxa

The authorship of the new taxa contained in Griffith & Pidgeon has been the source of some confusion, particularly in recent years. Our interpretation of authorship under provisions of the ICZN *Code* Art. 50.1 relies upon several factors, both internal and external. The *Code* requires “that if it is clear from the contents that some person other than the author is alone responsible for both the name or act and for satisfying the criteria of availability other than actual publication, then that other person is the author of the name or act.”

(1) Griffith and Pidgeon did not engage in taxonomic work on the Mollusca, in this work or elsewhere, and their Supplementary text on the Mollusca covers morphology, physiology, and natural history, not taxonomy or nomenclature. No new taxa were attributed to either of them in the Index.

(2) A footnote on the first page of the Index (p. 595) stated that “most of the inedited shells figured in this work are from the collection in the British Museum,” the term “inedited” meaning not previously published. The Mollusca in the British Museum were then, of course, under the care of John Edward Gray. Griffith & Pidgeon were not only well acquainted with Gray but appreciated his expertise, as evidenced in their Supplement on Mollusca (p. 154): “this branch of zoology has been much indebted ... to some distinguished men amongst ourselves, of whom we shall merely mention Dr. Leach and Mr. Gray ...”

(3) The entirety of plates 1, 13, 14, 19–26, 28–31, 34, 36, 37, 40, and 41 seem to have been based on specimens then in the British Museum, are all of similar style, and either the specimens or the drawings used to engrave them were thus probably supplied by Gray. This set of plates thus constitutes a discrete “unit” within the volume.

(4) One of the new taxa, *Clavatula griffithii*, is dedicated to Griffith.

(5) Gray contributed to other volumes in the series, such as in the insects (Cowan, 1969: 140). According to Gunther (1975: 173): “Justly,

his [Gray’s] name is associated with Cuvier in Griffith’s English translation of the *Règne Animal* (1827–1830) in which he was responsible for contributions to mammals, reptiles, birds and, unacknowledged, for the Mollusca.”

(6) To the extent that type material has thus far been located in The Natural History Museum in London, it was labeled “Gray” or “Gray, Griffith & Pidgeon” and catalogued as such.

(7) Almost all subsequent treatments of the new taxa made available in Griffith & Pidgeon attribute them to Gray, particularly those in the decades immediately subsequent to their publication. This includes those of Gray himself. For example, in a footnote in the list of the Volutidae in the British Museum (Gray, 1855: 5), he wrote: “In 1833 I described and figured three species of this genus in the Mollusca plates to Griffith’s translation of Cuvier’s ‘Animal Kingdom’ under the names *Melo miltonis*, *M. georginae* and *M. Broderipii* ...”. The new names were also so treated by Sherborn (1922–1932) and Neave (1939–1940).

In recent years, most workers continue to favor this interpretation. We thus believe it is in the interests of stability to continue this consensus, if necessary with an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

While Gray seems to have supplied some descriptive and locality notes covering his plates for the Index, including some updated nomenclatural information, that Index also includes the plates obtained from the other sources, and it contains many errors and misattributions of species. This is considered evidence that someone other than Gray prepared the Index. One entry on p. 597 of the Index provides evidence that its preparer(s) regarded Gray as the author of the new taxa: under *Cyllene owenii* Gray, it is stated that “Mr. Gray has, therefore, separated it generically.”

That the actual production of the work, plates and Index, was not in Gray’s hands is evinced by printing problems with the three reversed plates, as well as by the many errors in the Index.

Wood’s *Index testaceologicus* (1828b) must here be introduced into this narrative because many names that first appeared in this work have also been credited to Gray by subsequent workers. As William Wood (b 1774 – d. 1857) did not indicate authorship of any species, no credit for any contribution Gray made is to be

found among the new species names. However, in his Preface, Wood (1828b: iii) “gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Mrs. Mawe and Mr. Gray, from whose Cabinets, and principally from the former he has derived the most essential benefit.” In the lists of taxa, where the new names appear, the abbreviation “M. Cab.” is used for specimens from Mrs. Mawe’s Cabinet, “Gray Cab.” for Mr. Gray’s Cabinet, and “Br. M.” for British Museum. Dance (1972) discussed the various editions of Wood, stating that Hanley (1856) “made matters worse by attributing authorship to Gray, Mawe or Leach rather than to Wood.” The matter of authorship was also touched on by Wilkins (1957: 157–158), who warned that even after the advent of Sherborn’s *Index Animalium*, “caution is still necessary when dealing with the combined efforts of Gray and Wood.”

Gray’s contribution to Wood’s work was also discussed by Beu & Rooij-Schuiling (1982: 215), who suggested that “perhaps a case could even be made for regarding Gray as the author of new names in this book [Wood, 1828b]”. We are not prepared to go that far, although some of the names based on Gray’s material, or that of the British Museum, were elsewhere attributed to Gray by others, as well as by Gray himself. It must be remembered that not until the latter half of the 19th century was there a generally accepted Code of Nomenclature. The early Codes did not address authorship, which was generally attributed to the person deemed responsible for providing the name, not necessarily the person publishing it. Unlike the Griffith & Pidgeon work, there are no discrete pages or plates in Wood that can be attributed to Gray alone, and so, under the existing *Code*, Wood is the author. If it is so desired, optional credit can be supplied as “ex Gray ms” in appropriate cases.

Because of their unusual format, Wood’s works (1828a, b) can be a source of confusion for authors who have not worked with them extensively. In Appendix B, we discuss their format in detail.

Dating Griffith & Pidgeon

Cowan (1969) produced the only available collation of Griffith & Pidgeon, covering all 16 volumes of the series. Cowan concluded that volume 12 appeared as parts 38 (December 1833), 39 (March 1834), and 40 (June 1834), based on an assumed three-month interval for

issuance of the parts. The same part numbers were listed by Férussac (1835: 73) without dates. Unfortunately, the pagination of the parts is not known, Cowan stating (p. 138) that: “Pagination has not been attempted at this stage. There are several indications that 192 pages were arrived at as the standard for each part. The plates were probably published bound into their respective parts.”

The total pagination for the volume is viii + 601 pp., 41 + 20 pls. Page 192 is the end of a signature, as is page 384. With a total of 601 (+ viii) pages, the figure of 192 pages cannot quite hold for the third part, but it is close. Page 592 is the end of a signature. Page 593 is the beginning of signature Qq, and page 601 bears the signature letters Rr. Because signature Qq is thus only 8 pages (a half-signature), it is probable that signature Qq also contained pages i–viii, and page 601 was printed as a single page.

Cowan’s suggestion that the plates were printed with their respective parts in which they were to be bound does not match their placement. Indeed, their arrangement is rather haphazard, and plates can be located within the bound volume only by referring to the List of Plates on pages vii–viii, which indicates where in the bound text each is to be placed. The majority of the plates are placed in the same general area as the related text. However, 36 Mollusca (in Cuvier’s broader sense) plates were to be bound within pages 1–192, 4 Mollusca and 2 Zoophyte plates were to be bound within pages 193–384, and 1 Mollusca plate and 18 Zoophyte plates were to be bound within pages 385–592. As all but two of the original Mollusca plates – plates 40 and 41 – are dated 1833, we must either accept that as their issue date or accept 1834 for those bound in subsequent to p. 192. The only plate with new taxa affected would be Mollusca Plate 22, which was to be bound opposite p. 420 (in the beginning of the brachiopod text). Mollusca Pl. 41, which contains new taxa, is bound as the frontispiece. It does not appear on the List of Plates, and is assumed to have been issued with the last signature, which included the title page, introduction, and final pages.

Of the Zoophyte plates, only plate 1 is dated 1833; Zoophyte plates 2–20 are all dated 1834.

As further evidence that the plates appeared in at least two batches is the fact that three plates were printed with reversed images but correct legends. These original plates, numbers 28, 36, and 37, are each dated 1833

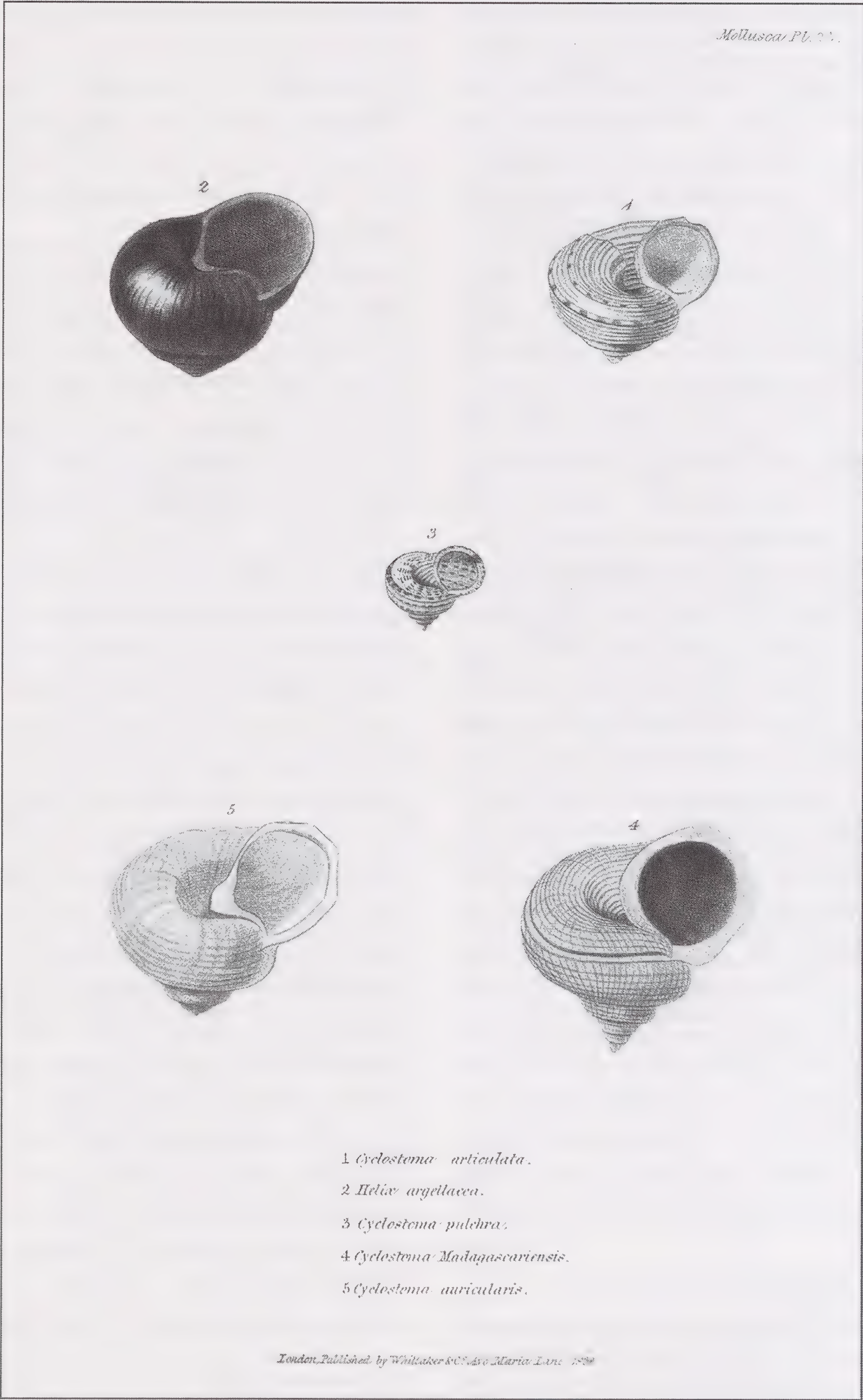


FIG. 1. Original Plate 28 from Griffith & Pidgeon (1833) with reversed images. Courtesy The Australian Museum.



FIG. 2. Original Plate 36 from Griffith & Pidgeon (1833) with reversed images. Courtesy The Australian Museum.

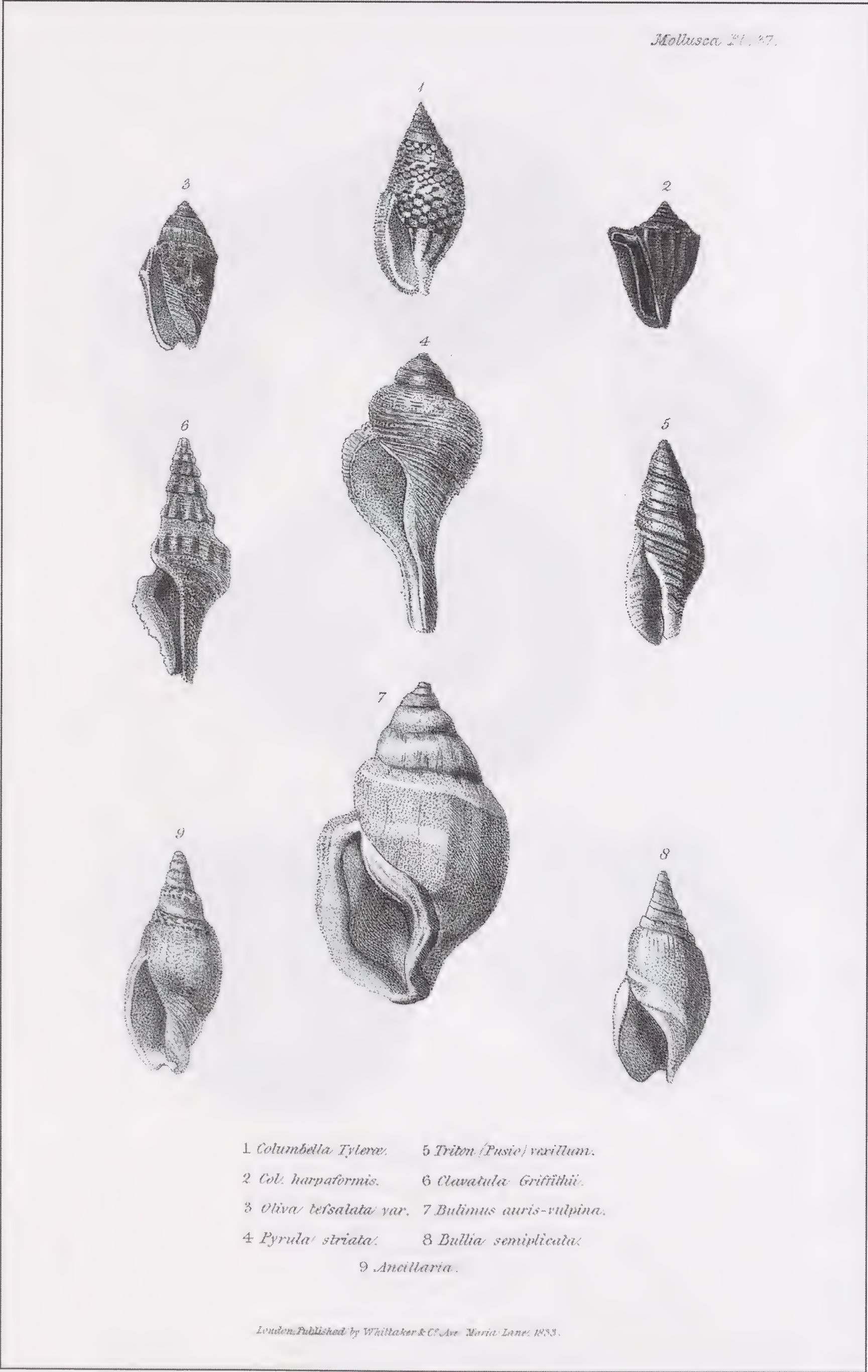


FIG. 3. Original Plate 37 from Griffith & Pidgeon (1833) with reversed images. Courtesy The Australian Museum.

TABLE 1. Most likely dates of volume 12 of Griffith & Pidgeon ([1833]–1834).

Part	Pages	Plates	Date
38	1–192	Mollusca pls. 1–27, 29–35, 38, 39 [original pls. 28, 36, 37 with reversed images] Zoophyte pl. 1	Dec. 1833
39	193–384	---	March 1834
40	viii + 385–601	Zoophyte pls. 2–20 Mollusca corrected pls. 28*, 36*, 37*, pls. 40, 41	June 1834 March or June 1834

(Figs. 1–3). When the error was discovered, subscribers were instructed to discard them and replace them with corrected versions, each then dated 1834. The only volume containing the reversed originals that we have located is the one referred to by Iredale (1937) in the Australian Museum in Sidney. Only two of them were noted by Férussac (1835) in his review. Oddly, Gray changed a single species name between the two versions of plate 36 (see under *Helix hayii* below).

Gray (1855: 5) was quite specific about having named the three species of *Melo* in 1833. These species appeared on Plates 26, 29, and 34.

While there is no way to know which of the two parts issued in 1834 contained the plates bearing that date, the most likely dates of volume 12 of Griffith & Pidgeon are given in Table 1.

Format

In the following list, the taxa made available by Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, or by Griffith & Pidgeon alone, are given in the headers. The taxa have been arranged using modern family grouping. If the taxa were first made available by Gray or others in earlier publications, those original combinations form the headers.

The chresonymies that follow are not intended to be exhaustive and contain those references needed to understand the taxon, its chief synonyms, and current allocation.

Later homonyms are indicated in brackets; earlier homonyms are given without brackets.

In all cases in which we refer to taxa introduced by Linnaeus, we here use the spelling Linnaean. In quotations, we use the orthography of the original.

The Literature Cited covers all works and taxa mentioned.

TAXA ATTRIBUTABLE TO GRAY IN GRIFFITH & PIDGEON, WITH NOTES ON OTHER RELEVANT TAXA

GENERA

Bullia Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833;
Bullaea Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Bullia Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 8 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 37*, fig. 8 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].
Bullaea Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596, spelling error for *Bullia* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833.
Non Bullaea Lamarck, 1801: 63 [Gastropoda].
Bullia Gray, 1839: 125 [again indicated as being new].

Remarks

Type species: *Bullia semiplicata* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833, by monotypy. Allmon (1990: 19) listed this in error as being type species by “original designation”. *Bullia* is a valid genus of Nassariidae. See also under *Bullia semiplicata* below. The misspelling *Bullaea* was not picked up in nomenclators but was noted by Allmon (1990: 13).

Glycymeris Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833;
Glycemeris Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Glycymeris Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 2 [legend], *non* da Costa, 1778, misspelling of *Glycimeris* Lamarck, 1799.
Glycemeris – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597 [footnote].

Remarks

The *Glycymeris* of Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon (1833) was a misspelling of *Glycimeris*

Lamarck, 1799: 83, an older but now suppressed senior synonym of *Panopea* Menard de la Groye, 1807: 135 (ICZN Opinion 1414, 1986) [Hiatellidae], not *Glycymeris* of da Costa, 1778: 168, the nominal genus of the Glycymerididae. Vokes (1980: 180) interpreted *Glycymeris* "Griffith & Pidgeon" as the proposal of a new, homonymous genus and synonym of *Glaucome*. Spelled as *Glycemeris* in footnote on p. 597. See also under *Glycymeris apinensis* below.

Cyllene

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Cyllene Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 41, fig. 2 [legend]; 597. Type species by monotypy: *Cyllene owenii* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834.

Cyllene Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.
Cyllene Gray – Gray, 1839: 108.

Remarks

A valid genus of the Nassariidae (Cernohorsky, 1975: 166–167). See also under *Cyllene owenii* below.

Littoraria

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Littoraria Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 3 [legend].

Littoraria Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Remarks

A valid genus of the Littorinidae (Reid, 1986: 71–73). Type species, by monotypy: "*Littoraria pulchra* Gray", = *Littorina pulchra* G. B. Sowerby I, 1832a, = *Turbo zebra* Donovan, 1825. See also under *Littorina pulchra* below.

Neaera

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Neaera Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 22, fig. 5 [legend].

Non Neaera Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 84 [Diptera].

Neroea Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598, misspelling.

Naeera, *Neraea*, *Neara*, misspellings of later authors.

Remarks

Synonym of *Cuspidaria* Nardo, 1840 (Coan et al., 2000: 547) [Cuspidariidae]. Type species, by monotypy: *Neaera chinensis* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833; see also under this species below.

Pusio

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Pusio Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 25, figs. 1, 2. Type species, by subsequent designation of Gray (1847: 133): *Triton (Pusio) elegans* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833.

Remarks

Two species were originally included in this new subgenus, so a subsequent designation is required, that of Gray (1847) being the first. Valid genus of Buccinidae. Type species designation is not by monotypy, as stated by Vermeij (2006: 86–87) and others. See also under *Triton elegans* below.

Villorita

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Villorita Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 5 [legend]; 1834: 601.

Villorita Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601.

Type species, by monotypy: *Cyrena cyprinoides* Gray, 1825: 136.

Remarks

Spelled as *Velorita* by Gray (1840a: 149; 1840b: 134; 1842: 75, 91; 1847: 184). A valid genus of the Corbiculidae (Keen & Casey, 1969: 668; Glaubrecht et al., 2007: 268).

SPECIES

In the following list, the phrase "Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH" indicates that only a superficial search could be made, and it is possible that the type material may still be there. On the other hand, the phrase "Type material not present in the BMNH" indicates that the particular family has been curated to the point at which it is unlikely that the type material is present.

Bivalvia

Corbiculidae

Venus similis

W. Wood, 1828

Venus similis W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 5.

Cyrena similis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.

Venus similis Gray in Wood – Deshayes, 1855: 225.

Cyrena similis Gray in Griff. – Deshayes, 1855: 225.
C. similis Gray – Hanley, 1856: 203, Suppl. pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 5.

Remarks

Credited to Gray in the list of figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834: 597), Gray was perhaps responsible for the ms name, which was first made available by Wood (1828b), who listed the “B.M.” as his source. Deshayes (1855: 225) listed as a *Corbicula* and did not show authorship in any of his species headers; we have listed both items from his chresonymy to show that he also attributed the name to Gray. Locality given as China by Wood, and as “China?” by Deshayes (1855: 225) and Counts (1991: 33). Type material not found in 2006 in BMNH but evidently there in 1855, Deshayes indicating that the species was in the “BM”. Probably belonging in the genus *Geloina* Gray, 1842: 75.

Unionidae

Unio douglasiae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Unio douglasiae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 21, fig. 2 [legend].

U. douglasiae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601.

U. douglasiae douglasiae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834 – Haas, 1969: 56–57.

Remarks

China (Haas, 1969). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Unio leaii

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Unio leaii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 21, fig. 1 [legend].

U. leaii Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600 (China).

Lamprotula leaii (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) – Haas, 1969: 282–283.

Remarks

Southeast Asia (Haas, 1969). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Unio tenuis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Unio tenuis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 24, fig. 2.

Anodon tenuis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 595.

Unio tenuis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601, citing the same figure.

Symphynota discoidea Lea, 1834: 75 [187], pl. 11, fig. 33.

Cristaria (Pletholophus) discoidea discoidea (Lea, 1834) – Haas, 1969: 388–389.

Remarks

Listed as a synonym of *Cristaria (Pletholophus) discoidea discoidea* (Lea, 1834) by Haas (1969) from Southeast Asia. However, Gray’s species was published a year earlier; ICZN Code Art. 23.9 might apply here. *Symphynota discoidea* Lea, 1834, is the type species of *Pletholophus* Simpson, 1900: 585, by original designation. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Mycetopodidae

Anodon georginae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Anodon georginae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 19, fig. 3 [legend].

A. georginae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 595 (Rivers of Paraguay).

Anodontites (Anodontites) trigonus georginae (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) – Haas, 1969: 561.

Remarks

Southern South America (Haas, 1969). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Anodon susannae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Anodon susannae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 24, fig. 1.

A. susannae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 595 (South America).

Anodontites (Anodontites) exoticus susannae (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) – Haas, 1969: 571–572.

Remarks

Coastal rivers of southern Brazil and Uruguay (Haas, 1969). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Hyriidae

Unio childreni

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Unio chilensis Gray, 1828: 7, “pl. 6, fig. 12” [pl. never issued; copy in the BMNH].

U. childreni Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 20, fig. 1 [legend].

U. childreni Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600 (South America).

Diplodon (Diplodon) chilensis (Gray, 1828) – Haas, 1969: 511–512.

Remarks

Synonym of *Diplodon (Diplodon) chilensis* (Gray, 1828) from Chile (Haas, 1969). On p. 600 just after the name of this species appears “(*unio chinensis*)”; see also under this species name below. The holotype of *Unio chilensis* Gray, 1828, is BMNH 1986147; the “holotype” of its “var β ” is BMNH 1986148. Type material of *Unio childreni* not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Unio chinensis

Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Unio chinensis Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600 [in synonymy].

Remarks

This name is listed as a synonym of *Unio childreni* Gray in the index of figures in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, has never been subsequently used, and was probably an error for *chilensis*. It is therefore unavailable (ICZN Code Art. 11.6) and does not preoccupy *Unio chinensis* Lea, 1868: 150.

Unio smithii

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Unio chilensis Gray, 1828: 7, “pl. 6, fig. 12” [pl. never issued; copy in the BMNH].

U. smithii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 20, fig. 3 [legend].

U. smithii Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Diplodon (Diplodon) chilensis (Gray, 1828) – Haas, 1969: 511–512.

Remarks

Synonym of *Diplodon (Diplodon) chilensis* (Gray, 1828) (Haas, 1969) from southern Chile, including Isla Chiloe. Type material of *Unio smithii* not found in 2006 in the BMNH

Crassatellidae

Mesodesma ornata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Mesodesma ornata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 22, fig. 6 [legend].

M. ornata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Crassatella ornata (Gray) – Reeve, 1842a: 46 [repr.: 306]; 1843: pl. 3, fig. 17.

C. ornata Reeve – Löbbecke & Kobelt, 1886: 16, pl. 6, fig. 4.

Remarks

Eucrassatella ornata (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) from West Africa. Reeve (1842a, 1843) was not certain that the species he discussed and figured was the same as that of Gray. Löbbecke & Kobelt (1886) and Lamy (1917: 235–236) incorrectly attributed the species to Reeve (ICZN Code Art. 49), Lamy adding that it occurs in Mauritania and Senegal. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Glauconomidae

Glycymeris apinensis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Glauconome chinensis Gray, 1828: 6–7, “pl. 3, fig. 13, 13a” [pl. never issued; copy in the BMNH].

Glycymeris apinensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 2 [legend].

Glauconome chinensis (Gray, 1828) – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597, with a footnote “Named on the plate in error as *Glycemeris* [sic] *apinensis*.”

G. chinensis Gray – Robba et al., 2002: 116–117, pl. 20, fig. 1a, b.

G. chinensis Gray – Qi, 2004: 315.

Remarks

This is *Glauconome chinensis* Gray, 1828, from the western Pacific (Robba et al., 2002; Qi, 2004). It is possible that “*apinensis*” was a typographical error for “*chinensis*”. Holotype of *G. chinensis*: BMNH 1981214.

Pharidae

Solen novaculina

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Solen constrictus Lamarck, 1818: 455.

S. novaculina Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 1.

S. novaculina Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Remarks

Probably a synonym of brackish-water *Sino-novacula constrictus* (Lamarck, 1818), from Southeast Asia, and having nothing to do with the related fresh-water genus *Novaculina* Benson, 1830: 63 [type species, by monotypy:

Novaculina gangetica Benson, 1830], which is smaller and has a more oval shape. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Solen sayii
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Solen costatus Say, 1822: 315.

Non S. costatus (Schumacher, 1817: 42, 126).
S. sayii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 3 [legend].

S. sayii – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Remarks

Not attributed to any author in the Index of Griffith & Pidgeon (1834), and not listed by Sherborn (1922–1932). Synonymized by Stimpson (1851: 22) with *Siliqua costata* (Say, 1822). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH. It is possible that this name was meant as a replacement for *Solen costatus* Say, 1822, *non S. costatus* (Schumacher, 1817) [originally *Leguminaria costatus*]; the latter is now regarded as a synonym of *Solen radiatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 673, the type species by monotypy of *Siliqua* Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811: 44. Presumably ICZN Code Art. 23.9.2 would apply to conserve the name of Say's well-known western Atlantic species.

Solen tenuis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Solen tenuis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 31, fig. 4 [legend].

S. tenuis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Non Solen tenuis W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1
Solen fig. 6; *non Solen tenuis* Broderip & G. B. Sowerby I, 1829: 361.

S. africanus Chenu, 1843: *Solen* pl. 2, fig. 8, 8a.

Sinupharus africanus (Chenu) – Cosel, 1993: 247–250.

Remarks

Synonym of *Sinupharus africanus* (Chenu, 1843) (Cosel, 1993). According to Cosel, the holotype of Gray's species is in the BMNH, but it could not be found in the type or general collections in 2006.

Mesodesmatidae

Erycina denticulata
Gray, 1825

Mactra deaurata Turton, 1822: xxvi, 71.

Erycina denticulata Gray, 1825: 135 [*non* Deshayes, 1856: 182].

Mactra denticulata – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 9.

Mesodesma denticulata – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 22, fig. 2.

M. denticulata (Gray) – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Remarks

This Gray species dates from 1825 and is a synonym of the northwestern Atlantic *Mesodesma deauratum* (Turton, 1822) (Lamy, 1914: 19–20; Davis, 1965). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Mactra subtriangulata
W. Wood, 1828

?*Erycina subangulata* Gray, 1825: 135, *nom. nud.*, as possible synonym of *Crassatella cuneata* Lamarck, 1818: 483.

Mactra subtriangulata W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 10.

Mesodesma subtriangulata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 22, fig. 1 [legend].

M. subtriangulata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Paphies (*Mesodesma*) *subtriangulata subtriangulata* (W. Wood) – Powell, 1979: 416, pl. 75, fig. 12.

Paphies (*Paphies*) *subtriangulatum* (W. Wood, 1828) – Beu & Rooij-Schuling, 1982: 214–218.

Remarks

Mesodesma subtriangulata was attributed to Gray in the list of figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834), but the name actually was made available by Wood (1828b), who figured it from a BM specimen. The name may have come from Gray, who listed in synonymy three years earlier what may have been the same species name, but spelled “*subangulata*”. It was also attributed to Gray by Hanley (1856: 202), who incorrectly listed it as a synonym of *Crassatella cuneata* Lamarck, 1818. This species occurs in New Zealand (Beu & Rooij-Schuling, 1982), who cited BMNH 19821 as “almost certain holotype”. This type lot contains two separate valves, the right valve figured in Griffith & Pidgeon; the other valve is a different species, according to Beu & Rooij-Schuling. There are three separate lots of uncertain status in the same box with these specimens.

Erycina solenoides
King & Broderip, 1832

Erycina solenoides King & Broderip, 1832: 335.

Mesodesma solenoides Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Darina solenoides (King & Broderip, 1832) – Forcelli, 2000: 162.

Remarks

Mesodesma solenoides was misattributed to Gray in the list of figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834). It is the Chilean *Darina solenoides* (King & Broderip, 1832) (Forcelli, 2000). Type species of *Darina* Gray, 1853: 42, by monotypy. The type material of *Erycina solenoides* is BMNH 1837.12.1.879 & 884, 2 syntypes; 1859.9.19.59, 3 syntypes; BMNH 1968507, 2 syntypes.

Tellinidae

Tellina guildfordiae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Tellina lutea W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Tellina* fig. 3.

T. guildfordiae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 19, fig. 2 [legend].

T. guildfordiae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

T. (Megangulus) lutea W. Wood, 1828b – Coan et al., 2000: 403.

Remarks

Synonym of *Tellina (Megangulus) lutea* W. Wood, 1828b (Coan et al., 2000). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Cuspidariidae

Neaera chinensis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Neaera chinensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 22, fig. 5 [legend].

Neroea chinensis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Cuspidaria chinensis (Griffith & Pidgeon) – Habe, 1977: 320.

C. chinensis (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Poutiers & Bernard, 1995: 158.

C. chinensis (Griffith & Pidgeon) – Wu, 2004: 33.

Remarks

Cuspidaria chinensis (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) from the western Pacific (Habe, 1977; Poutiers & Bernard, 1995; Wu, 2004), but not listed in Okutani (2000) or Xu (2004). Type species, by monotypy, of *Neaera* Gray in Griffith

& Pidgeon, 1833, *non* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a synonym of *Cuspidaria* Nardo, 1840: 202; see also under genus *Neaera* above. *Cuspidaria corrugata* Prashad, 1932 [pp. 329–330, pl. 7, fig. 39], was originally compared to *C. chinensis*, Prashad noting that his species was less rostrate, with less prominent umbones and less developed, less regular sculpture. Holotype of Gray's species: BMNH 1996471.

Gastropoda

Trochidae

Trochus bicarinatus

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Trochus bicarinatus Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 1 [legend].

T. bicarinatus Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Non Trochus bicarinatus Lamarck, 1804: 50 [and two other senior homonyms].

T. grayanus Philippi, 1850 [in 1846–1855]: pl. 41, fig. 6; 1855: 281, *nom. nov. pro T. bicarinatus* Griffith & Pidgeon, *non* Lamarck.

Remarks

Listed as a synonym of the eastern Atlantic *Gibbula magus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 757) by Pilsbry (1889: 197; Sabelli et al., 1990: 131), the type species of *Gibbula* Risso, 1826: 134, by the subsequent designation of Herrmannsen (1847: 473). However, this seems unlikely, because Gray's taxon does not have the open umbilicus of this species of *Gibbula*. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH. It may best be regarded as a *nomen dubium* (J. H. McLean & B. A. Marshall, personal communications, 4 Jan. 2007).

Calliostomatidae

Trochus cunninghami

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Trochus selectus Dillwyn, 1817: 801.

T. cunninghami Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 7 [legend].

T. cunninghami Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Calliostoma (Maurea) selectum (Dillwyn, 1817) – Marshall, 1995: 84, 108–110.

Remarks

Synonym of *Calliostoma (Maurea) selectum* (Dillwyn, 1817) (Marshall, 1995). *Trochus*

cunninghami is the type species of *Calliotropis* Oliver, 1926: 110, by original designation, which Marshall synonymized with *Maurea* Oliver, 1926: 107. Additionally, *Calliotropis* Oliver, 1926, is a junior homonym of *Calliotropis* Seguenza, 1903: 462, and was replaced by *Calotropis* Thiele, 1929: 49, which Marshall also placed into this generic synonymy. Holotype of *T. cunninghami*: BMNH 1987047.

Ampullariidae

Paludina pulchra

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Paludina pulchra Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 6 [legend].

P. pulchra Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

Ampularia pulchra (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – G. B. Sowerby III, 1909: 356.

Pomacea (Pomacea) pulchra (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Cowie & Thiengo, 2003: 73.

Remarks

Pomacea (Pomacea) pulchra (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833), from South America (Cowie & Thiengo, 2003). Holotype: BMNH 20020680.

Cyclophoridae

Cyclostoma auriculare

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Cyclostoma auriculare Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 5 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 28*, fig. 5 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. auriculare Gray – Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 587.

Remarks

Possibly an *Otopoma*. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Viviparidae

Paludina chinensis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Paludina chinensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 5.

P. chinensis Gray – Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

Viviparus chinensis (Gray) – Yen, 1942: 190, 200, pl. 13, fig. 32.

Remarks

Cipangopaludina chinensis (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) from southeast Asia and widely introduced elsewhere (Cowie, 1997: 13). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH. Yen (1942) figured a specimen as “type”, one of three in a Reeve lot, but it is most unlikely that this specimen was seen by Gray.

Paludina subcostata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Paludina subcostata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 36, fig. 3 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 36*, fig. 3 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

P. subcostata Gray – Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 (China).

Viviparus subcostatus (Gray) – Yen, 1942: 192, 201, pl. 14, fig. 36.

Remarks

Perhaps a Chinese *Viviparus* (Yen, 1942), who figured a specimen in the BMNH collection as “holotype”. BMNH 20070171, probable syntype, ex [John] Reeves.

Pachychilidae

Melania carolinae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania costula Rafinesque, 1833: 166 [Spring].

M. carolinae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 [Dec.]: pl. 13, fig. 3 [legend].

M. carolinae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Brotia costula (Rafinesque) – Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2001: 295–299, fig. 10.

B. carolinae Gray – Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2002: 130–131.

B. costula (Rafinesque) – Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2006: 176–181, figs. 17–19.

Remarks

Synonym of *Brotia costula* (Rafinesque, 1833) from India and Southeast Asia (Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2001, 2006). Lectotype (Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2002) of *M. carolinae*: BMNH 1874.10.12.11/1; /2, paralectotype.

Melania freethii
Gray, 1831

Melania freethii Gray, 1831: 11.
M. freethii Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 2 [legend]; 1834: 598.
Potadoma freethii (Gray) – Morrison, 1954: 370.
P. freethii (Gray) – Mandahl-Barth, 1967: 113–115.
P. freethii (Gray) – D. S. Brown, 1994: 114.

Remarks

The entries in Griffith & Pidgeon are misspellings of *Potadoma freethii* (Gray, 1831) described from Fernando Pó [Bioko] Island, Equatorial Guinea, West Africa, and named for a Col. Freeth. It is the type species of *Potadoma* Swainson, 1840: 199, 341, by the subsequent designation of Gray (1847: 152), and occurs from the Ivory Coast to lower Zaire. BMNH 74.10.12.10, two specimens, the larger of which is labeled “holotype”.

Melania henriettae
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania henriettae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 2 [legend].
M. henriettae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.
Brotia henriettae Gray – Morrison, 1954: 383.
B. henriettae Gray – Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2001: 285, 309.
B. henriettae Gray – Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2002: 137–138.

Remarks

A valid Chinese species in genus *Brotia* (Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2001) and type species by original designation of *Wanga* Chen, 1943: 20–21, a subjective synonym of *Brotia* H. Adams, 1866: 150. Yen (1942: 204, 216, pl. 15, fig. 66) figured one of two specimens in a lot in the BMNH as “type”, and this specimen was designated as “lectotype” by Köhler & Glaubrecht, 2002: 137), BMNH 19990495/A, the other, /B, designated as “paralectotype”. According to Köhler & Glaubrecht (2002), this lot is labeled “China, leg. [John] Reeves”.

Melania laevis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania laevis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 8; 1834: 598.

[*Non Melania laevis* Lea, 1843: 237, *nom. nov. pro Melania laevigata* Lea, 1841: 11, *non* Lamarck, 1822: 165].

M. laevis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Remarks

Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH. Possibly a *Melanoides*.

Melania subcarinata
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania subcarinata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 7 [legend].
M. subcarinata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.
[*Non Melania subcarinata* Reeve, 1860: pl. 40, fig. 282, *ex* Anthony ms].

Remarks

BMNH 74.10.12.8, 2 specimens, one of which is labeled “holotype”. Possibly a *Pachychilus*.

Paludomidae

Melania conica
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania conica Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 5 [legend].
Non Melania conica Say, 1821: 176.
M. conica Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598 (Ceylon).

Remarks

As *Paludomus conica* (Gray) in Reeve (1847b: pl. 3, fig. 14) from India. Gray’s taxon is, however, a junior homonym, which has probably never been renamed, a task best undertaken by a reviser of this genus. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Melania globulosa
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania globulosa Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 6 [legend].
M. globulosa Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 589.

Remarks

As *Paludomus globulosa* (Gray) in Reeve (1847b: pl. 40, fig. 282) from Ceylon. Holotype: BMNH 1912.1.26.1.

Thiaridae

Melania lineolata

W. Wood, 1828

Melania lineolata W. Wood, 1828b: 13, 42, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 11; not pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 26, also incorrectly listed on p. 42 for this species, but then correctly shown on p. 22 as *Helix laevissimus* W. Wood, 1828b.

M. lineolata – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 4.

M. lineolata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Melanopsis lineolatus (Gray) – Hanley, 1856, 215, Suppl. pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 11; listed as having been originally described as *Melania*.

Aylacostoma (Hemisinus) lineolata (Gray) – Morrison, 1954: 376.

Remarks

This species was misattributed to Gray in the index to figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834), although it is possible that Gray is responsible for the name first made available by Wood (1828). Wood's taxon is the type species of *Hemisinus* Swainson, 1840: 199, 341, by monotypy. Swainson (1840: 200), in describing this new genus, noted the type as *Melania lineata** [sic], the asterisk referring to a footnote: "Gray, in Griff. Cuv. pl. 13, fig. 4." Later (p. 341) he listed the species as "*H. lineolata*. Griff. Cuv. xii. pl. 13, f. 4". This species occurs in Jamaica, and it is to be cited as *Hemisinus lineolatus* (W. Wood, 1828).

Morrison (1954) misattributed this species to Gray, but dated it as 1828. Morrison's references do not contain any work by Wood. However, he did list Gray, in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834). This was the only species he included that was in Griffith & Pidgeon.

See below under Potamididae for a second *Melania lineolata*.

Melania quadriseriata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania quadriseriata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 3.

M. quadriseriata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Remarks

Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Melania retusa

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Melania retusa Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 9 [legend].

M. retusa Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Remarks

Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Potamididae

Melania lineolata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833;

Cerithium truncatum

Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Melania lineolata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 14, fig. 4.

Non Melania lineolata W. Wood, 1828b: 42, pl. 4, fig. 11; pl. 7, fig. 26 [see above under Thiaridae].

Cerithium truncatum Lam. [sic] – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596, ref. to pl. 14, fig. 4.

Non Cerithium truncatum Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 1.

Cerethium [sic] *truncatum* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598, reference for pl. 14, fig. 4, listed under *Melania* – "*Melania lineolata*, in plate, is *Cerethium* [sic] *truncatum*."

Non Cerithium truncatum Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 1.

Cerithidea reidi Houbrick, 1986: 280–286, figs. 1–4, 9, 11–13.

Remarks

Renamed by Griffith & Pidgeon (1834), presumably because of the earlier *M. lineolata* Gray [sic; = W. Wood] also figured in this work (see above under Thairidae). Perhaps Gray supplied Griffith & Pidgeon with the replacement name, but there is no explicit evidence for this.

This is the type species of *Cerithidea* Swainson, 1840: 203, 342, by the subsequent designation of Makiyama, 1936: 331. Houbrick (1984: 15–16) and Wilson (1993: 132) thought this species was a synonym of *Cerithidea obtusa* (Lamarck, 1822: 71), but Lamarck's species is broader anteriorly and has more prominent axial ribs (D. Reid, personal communication, December 2006). The subsequent designation by Pilsbry & Harbison (1933: 115) cited by some authors, such as Bequaert

(1942: 20–21), is not valid because Pilsbry & Harbison did not mention either of the species originally included by Swainson (1840). Type material is not present in the BMNH. The name *Cerithidea reidi* proposed for this species is valid, because both *Melania lineolata* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833, and the replacement *Cerithium truncatum* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, are junior primary homonyms.

Houbrick (1986) did not discuss the convoluted history of the name *Cerithium truncatum*, but his description of the species as *Cerithium reidi* provides its only available name. The attribution of *C. truncatum* to Lamarck on p. 596 must be in error; the species was never described by Lamarck.

Campanilidae

Cerithium truncatum

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833;
C. laeve “Gray”

Cerithium leve Quoy & Gaimard, 1834: 106–108; 1833: pl. 54, figs. 1–3 [pl. without legend].

Non Cerithium laevis Perry, 1810: pl. 15, fig. 3 [ICZN Code Art. 58.1 – spellings differing only in e vs. ae are equivalent].

C. truncatum Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 1 [legend].

C. laeve Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 [with footnote stating that the plate had been miscaptioned as *C. truncatum*] (“New Holland”).

Non Cerithium truncatum Lam. [sic] – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 – Reference for pl. 14, fig. 4 [= *Melania lineolata* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833].

Campanile symbolicum Iredale, 1917: 325–326, *nom. nov. pro Cerithium leve* Quoy & Gaimard, *non* Perry.

C. symbolicum Iredale – Houbrick, 1981: 282–283.

C. symbolicum Iredale – Houbrick, 1989: 1–6.

Remarks

Both Iredale (1917) and Houbrick (1981) rejected the name *truncatum* for this species. It is not a junior homonym, and the fact that Gray decided that the name *truncatum* was unneeded because the species had already been named *leve* by Quoy & Gaimard, not knowing that the latter was a junior homonym, does not make *truncatum* unavailable. However, as a result of this action by Iredale (1917), ICZN

Code Art. 23.9 probably applies, and Iredale’s unnecessary replacement name is now to be used. This unique Recent taxon occurs in southwestern Australia and is the type species, by monotypy, of *Ceratoptilus* Bouvier, 1887: 36, a junior synonym of *Campanile* Fischer, 1884: 680. BMNH 2007013/1, probable figured syntype; BMNH 2007013/2, additional syntype; BMNH 20070102, additional Gray specimens of uncertain type status.

Littorinidae

Littorina pulchra

G. B. Sowerby I, 1832

Turbo zebra Donovan, 1825: pl. 130, [3] pp. expl. to “pl. 131”.

Littorina pulchra G. B. Sowerby I, 1832a: *Littorina*, figs. 2, 3.

Littoraria pulchra Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Littorina zebra (Donovan) – Keen, 1971: 366, 369, fig. 189.

Littoraria (Littoraria) zebra (Donovan) – Reid, 1999: 35–38, figs. 2H, I, 3D, 4E, 6C, 7D–F, 8F–H.

Remarks

This eastern Pacific species was misattributed to Gray in the index to figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834). As shown, it was first named as “*pulchra*” by G. B. Sowerby I, but was earlier described by Donovan, whose name has priority. It is the type species, by monotypy, of *Littoraria* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833; see also under this genus above. The type material of Sowerby’s species is not present in the BMNH.

Naticidae

Natica bifasciata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Natica bifasciata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 2.

N. bifasciata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

Polinices (Polinices) bifasciata Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 – Keen, 1971: 476, 478, fig. 873.

Remarks

This species occurs in the Panamic province (Keen, 1971). Type material not present in the BMNH.

Cryptosoma javanica
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Cryptosoma javanica Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 41, fig. 1 [legend]; 596.

C. javanica Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

Sinum javanicum Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon – Swennen et al., 2001: 121.

S. javanicum Griffith & Pidgeon – Ma, 2004: 65.

Remarks

Sinum javanicum (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) from Southeast Asia. Type material not present in the BMNH.

Pomatiasidae

Cyclostoma articulata
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Cyclostoma articulata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 1 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 28*, fig. 1 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. articulata Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

Remarks

Tropidophora articulata (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) from Rodrigues and Mauritius islands (Abbott, 1989: 48). BMNH 20070165, probable syntype, found during this review.

Cyclostoma pulchrum
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Cyclostoma pulchra Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 3 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 28*, fig. 3 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. pulchra Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 [as *C. pulchrum*].

Non Cyclostoma pulchrum W. Wood, 1828b: 36, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 4.

Tropidophora pulchra (Gray) – Gerlach, 2006: 29, 123 [pl. 6].

Remarks

Because the Greek noun *-stoma*, mouth, is neuter, the species name as originally proposed should have been *pulchrum*, and it was so corrected in the Index on p. 596. BMNH 20070169, is of doubtful type status. This species occurs on the Seychelles (Gerlach, 2006).

Three separate taxa are involved here in a nomenclatural tangle: (1) *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn, 1817, a marine snail, in the family Potamididae; (2) *Turbo pulcher* W. Wood, 1828b, a Jamaican land snail; (3) *Cyclostoma pulchrum* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833, the Seychelles land snail.

The morphologically similar Jamaican species *Megannularia pulchra* (W. Wood, 1828b) has sometimes been confused with Gray's taxon (e.g., Reeve, 1842b: 98). Wood introduced the new name *Turbo pulcher* Wood (W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, fig. 4) for the Jamaican species and later in the same work (p. 36) indicated that the applicable Lamarckian genus for the species was *Cyclostoma*. The confusion was later compounded by Sherborn, who mistakenly listed *Cyclostoma pulchrum* (Dillwyn, 1817: 855), a species of Potamididae originally described as *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn, as having been transferred by Wood to *Cyclostoma*. Sherborn overlooked the fact that Wood introduced *Turbo pulcher* as a new species although he had also earlier listed and figured the dissimilar *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn (Wood, 1828a: 149, pl. 31, fig. 93).

Homonymy does not exist between the Wood and Gray names as they were not originally described in the same genus and are not now placed in the same genus.

Wood's somewhat confusing manner of listing names is discussed in Appendix B herein.

Cyclostoma madagascariensis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Cyclostoma madagascariensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 4 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 28*, fig. 4 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. madagascariensis [sic] Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.

Remarks

Tropidophora madagascariensis (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon). BMNH 20070170, 2 specimens of doubtful type status.

Strombidae

Strombus campbelli
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Strombus campbelli Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 25, fig. 6 [legend].

S. campbelli Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

S. (Doxander) vittatus campbelli Griffith & Pidgeon – Abbott, 1960: 111, 114–115.

Remarks

Strombus (Doxander) vittatus campbelli Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833, from northern Australia (Abbott, 1960). Type material not present in the BMNH.

Strombus deformis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Lambis plicata Röding, 1798: 65.

Strombus deformis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 25, fig. 5 [legend].

S. deformis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

S. (Dolomena) plicatus plicatus (Röding, 1798) – Abbott, 1960: 89–90.

Remarks

Synonym of *Strombus (Dolomena) plicatus plicatus* (Röding, 1798) (Abbott, 1960) from the Red Sea. BMNH 1953.3.11.39, holotype of *S. deformis*.

?Epitoniidae

Turritella sulurnalis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Turritella sulurnalis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 13, fig. 5.

T. suturnalis “Sav.” – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Eglisia tricarinata A. Adams & Reeve in Reeve, 1849: pl. 1, fig. 3.

Remarks

Spelling changed and attributed in error to “Sav.” [Savigny] in the index of illustrations. This might well be in error for “Sow” [Sowerby], but it would have been a manuscript name, because G. B. Sowerby I did not describe the species. Neither name is in Sherborn (1922–1932). Possibly an earlier name for *Eglisia tricarinata* A. Adams & Reeve in Reeve, 1849. The latter has generally been cited as 1850 from the *Voyage of the Samarang*, but the species first appeared in 1849 in the *Conchologia Iconica*. The figure therein is not as good as that in the *Samarang* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850: 49, pl. 12, fig. 8). Type material of Gray’s species not

found in 2006 in the BMNH housed as either Turritellidae or Epitoniidae.

Buccinidae

Triton elegans

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Triton (Pusio) elegans Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 25, fig. 2 [legend].

T. (Pusio) elegans Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Cantharus (Gemophos) elegans (Griffith & Pidgeon, ex Gray ms) – Keen, 1971: 559–560, fig. 1108.

Pusio elegans (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Vermeij, 2006: 86–87.

Remarks

This is the Panamic *Pusio elegans* (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) (Vermeij, 2006). See also Remarks under the genus *Pusio* above. BMNH 20070164, two possible syntypes.

Triton iostoma

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Triton iostoma Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 23, fig. 4 [legend].

T. iostoma Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Polia iostoma (Gray) – Gray, 1839: 112.

Phos billenheusti Petit de la Saussaye, 1853: 244, pl. 8, fig. 5.

Cantharus (Prodotia) iostoma (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) – Cernohorsky, 1975: 200–203; 1986: 59–61.

Remarks

Cernohorsky (1986: 61) noted that the type is lost and designated Griffith & Pidgeon’s figure as the “illustrated lectotype”. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH. A senior subjective synonym of *Phos billeheusti* Petit de la Saussaye, 1853, which is the type species, by original designation, of *Prodotia* Dall, 1924: 89. There are several additional synonyms (Cernohorsky, 1975, 1986). Vermeij (2006: 86) regarded *Prodotia* as a full genus. *Polia* Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1834: pl. 237, in which Gray placed this species in 1839, is now regarded as a different genus; its type species, by monotypy, is *Buccinum undosum* Linnaeus, 1758: 740 (Vermeij, 2006: 85–86). *Prodotia iostoma* occurs from East Africa to French Polynesia and the Hawaiian Islands.

Triton nassoides

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Triton nassoides Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 41, fig. 4.*T. nassoides* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Remarks

This is *Nassaria nassoides* (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) from the Philippine Islands. This species was overlooked by Sherborn (1922–1932). Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Triton nassoides Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, was one of 15 nominal species placed in the synonymy of *Nassaria acuminata* (Reeve, 1844) by Cernohorsky (1981: 17–21). In utilizing the later name for the species, he stated: “The type of *Triton nassoides* Griffith & Pidgeon, is lost, but the illustration shows that it is conspecific with *Nassaria acuminata* (Reeve). Since the taxon has not been used even once for a valid species since the time of description, it qualifies as a *nomen oblitum*.”

There are two significant problems with Cernohorsky’s statement. First, in 1981 it was not possible for a name to be relegated to *nomen oblitum* status unilaterally, and action by the Commission was required. (There was a short period, from December 1970 to December 1972, when such action had been possible. For comments and references about this misuse and misunderstanding of the ICZN Code, see Petit, 1987: 340). Cernohorsky was not alone in the misuse of *nomina oblita*. The provisions for *nomina oblita* have been changed again in the current Code (ICZN, 1999), but *Triton nassoides* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon does not qualify for “reversal of precedence”, because it has been used as a valid name after 1899 (ICZN Code Article 23.9.1.1).

Additionally, Cernohorsky’s statement that “the taxon has not been used even once for a valid species since the time of description” is inaccurate. There are at least eight usages, three of which not only figure *Triton nassoides* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon but are in references that Cernohorsky listed in his chresonymy of *Nassaria acuminata* (Reeve), including Reeve (1844: *Triton* pl. 20, fig. 96 [correctly attributed to Gray, with reference to Griffith’s *Cuvier’s Animal Kingdom*, in the text but to Reeve in the index]); G. B. Sowerby II (1859: 85, pl. 220, fig. 4 [misattributed to Reeve]); and Tryon (1881: 222, pl. 84, figs. 549, 550). Two post-1899 citations have also been located, both in

lists of Philippine taxa. One of these, Hidalgo (1904: 43), lists as *Hindsia nassoides* Gray with a reference to the figure in G. B. Sowerby II (1859). Even though he cited Sowerby, who incorrectly attributed the name to Reeve, Hidalgo correctly gave Gray as the author. Hidalgo listed four species of *Hindsia* in bold face and also listed, in normal type, “*otras especies citadas*.” These other species include *Hindsia acuminata* Reeve. The most recent citation located thus far is Faustino (1928: 254), who listed the species as *Nassaria nassoides* Gray and included references to the three aforementioned works in which the species was figured. Faustino did not list *Nassaria acuminata* (Reeve), but included that name under *Nassaria bitubercularis* (A. Adams, 1851: pl. 10, fig. 6, as *Hindsia*), with a reference to Tryon (1881: 221).

Nassa northiae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Nassa northiae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 30, fig. 2 [legend].*N. northiae* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.*Northia northiae* (Griffith & Pidgeon) – Keen, 1971: 567–568, fig. 1136.

Remarks

This is a Panamic species (Keen, 1971). Type material not located in the BMNH in 2006. Oddly, in proposing the genus *Northia*, Gray (1847: 140) chose a different Panamic species, *Buccinum pristis* Deshayes, 1844: 192, as its type species by monotypy.

Triton turbinelloides

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Murex vibex Broderip, 1833a: 175 [14 Jan.].*Triton turbinelloides* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 [Dec.]: pl. 25, fig. 1 [legend; as subgenus *Pusio*].*T. turbinelloides* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.*Cantharus* (*Gemophos*) *vibex* (Broderip) – Keen, 1971: 561–562, fig. 1116.*Hesperisternia vibex* (Broderip, 1833) – Vermeij, 2006: 81.

Remarks

Synonym of the Panamic *Hesperisternia vibex* (Broderip, 1833) (Keen, 1971; Vermeij, 2006). Holotype BMNH 20070168, possible syntype.

Triton vexillum

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Triton (Pusio) vexillum Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 5 [legend].

T. vexillum Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Buccinum fasciculatum Reeve, 1846: pl. 10, fig. 76.

Pisania crenilabrum A. Adams, 1855: 138.

P. montrouzieri Crosse, 1862: 251, pl. 10, fig. 5.

P. crenilabrum A. Adams – Cernohorsky, 1971: 138, figs. 3–9.

P. fasciculatum Reeve – Cernohorsky, 1971: 140, fig. 10.

P. fasciculatum (Reeve) – Wilson, 1994: 96, pl. 10, fig. 22a, b.

Remarks

The last three synonyms listed above were placed in synonymy by Wilson (1994). Earlier, Cernohorsky (1971) treated *Pisania crenilabrum* A. Adams as a valid species, with *P. montrouzieri* Crosse in synonymy. At the same time, Cernohorsky (1971) treated *Pisania fasciculata* (Reeve) as a valid taxon and in its chresonymy listed “? *Triton (Pusio) vexillum* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon”, commenting that the latter “is an undetermined species which closely resembles beach-worn specimens of *Pisania fasciculata*”. Species of *Pisania* are quite variable, but the specimen figured in color by Wilson does not appear to be separable from Gray’s *Triton vexillum*, which is thus probably the senior synonym. The species occurs in the southwestern Pacific. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

The last synonym listed, *Pisania montrouzieri* Crosse, 1862, is the type species, by monotypy, of *Appisania* Thiele, 1929: 314 (see also Boss & Bieler, 1991: 15), which Cernohorsky (1971: 140) regarded as a synonym of *Pisania Bivona-Bernardi*, 1832: 8.

Columbellidae

Columbella suturalis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Columbella fluctuata G. B. Sowerby I, 1832b: 115.

C. suturalis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 41, fig. 3 [legend].

C. suturalis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

Anachis (Costoanachis) fluctuata (G. B. Sowerby I, 1832b) – Keen, 1971: 578–579, fig. 1178.

Remarks

Synonym of the Panamic *Anachis (Costoanachis) fluctuata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1832b) (Keen, 1971). Type material of Gray’s species not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Columbella tylerae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Columbella tylerae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 1 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; pl. 37*, fig. 1 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. tylerae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

Pyrene testudinaria tyleria [sic] Griffith & Pidgeon – Hu & Tao, 1995: 115, pl. 55, figs. 8–14.

Remarks

This species has been reported from Taiwan. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Fascioliariidae

Turbinella tubercularis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Turbinella tuberculata Broderip, 1833b: 7 [May 17].

T. tubercularis – Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 [Dec.]: pl. 30, fig. 3.

T. tubercularis Sav. [sic] – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

Leucozonia tuberculata (Broderip, 1833) – Keen, 1971: 615–616, fig. 1338.

Remarks

Attributed in error to “Sav.” [Savigny] in the list of illustrations. This was evidently in error for “Sow.” [G. B. Sowerby I], and the species name a spelling error for the Panamic *Turbinella tuberculata* Broderip, 1833. The type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Nassariidae

Cyllene owenii

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Cyllene owenii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 41, fig. 2 [legend].

C. owenii Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.

C. owenii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon – Cernohorsky, 1975: 166–167, figs. 90, 91 [possible type figured].

C. owenii Gray – Kaicher, 1985: 4151 [syntype figured].

Remarks

This is the type species, by monotypy, of *Cyllene* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834; see under this genus above. This nassariid occurs in West Africa (Cernohorsky, 1975). BMNH 1985006, 16 syntypes; label adds “Capt. E. Owen, R.N.”

Bullia semiplicata

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Bullia semiplicata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 8 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 37*, fig. 8 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

Bulla *semiplicata* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

Bullia semiplicata Gray – Gray, 1839: 127.

B. semiplicata Gray, 1839 – Bosch & Bosch, 1982: 103 [figured].

Remarks

Type species, by monotypy, of *Bullia* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, a valid genus of the Nassariidae; see also under this genus above. Gray described, but did not figure, the species in 1839, with no indication that it was either new or had previously been described. This species occurs in the Gulf of Oman. BMNH 20070167, probable syntype; other material stored in the type collection was from Cuming and are not types.

Melongenidae

Fusus striatus

G. B. Sowerby I, 1833

Fusus striatus G. B. Sowerby I, 1833: *Fusus* fig. 4.

Non Fusus striatus Röding, 1798: 119.

Pyrula striata – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 4 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 37*, fig. 4 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

P. striata Sav. [*sic*] – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

P. clavella Reeve, 1847a: pl. 3, fig. 10.

Taphon striatum (G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) – Bosch et al., 1995: 136, fig. 575.

Remarks

Pyrula striata is attributed on p. 599 to “Sav.” [Savigny], an error for “Sow.” [Sowerby]. Type species, by monotypy, of *Taphon* H. Adams & A. Adams, 1853: 151, who credited the species to Gray. Figured by Bosch et al. (1995) as *Taphon striatum* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1833), from the Red Sea. Unfortunately, Sowerby’s name is a junior primary homonym that has not been widely used, and the next available name, *Pyrula clavella* Reeve, 1847, should be used.

Reeve’s action in naming *Pyrula clavella* is inexplicable. In his discussion he stated: “An interesting species not included in M. Kiener’s monograph nor hitherto described; it is figured in Griffith’s Cuvier Pl. 37. Fig. 4. under the name of *P. striata* from which, it is scarcely necessary to add, it is quite distinct.”

Exactly what *P. striata* from which it is “quite distinct” is not stated, nor does Reeve explain the differences. Reeve did not treat any species as *Pyrula striata*. He also did not mention or figure *Fusus striata* Sowerby, which cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said to differ, because Sowerby’s figure is identical to that of Reeve. Reeve could not have had *Fusus striatus* Röding in mind, because he did not know Röding’s publication existed.

Muricidae

Pyrula mawae

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Pyrula mawae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 25, figs. 3, 4.

P. mawae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

P. mawae [*sic*] Gray – Gray, 1839: 115 (China).

Latiaxis mawae (Griffith & Pidgeon) – Tsuchiya, in Okutani, 2000: 404–405.

Remarks

Latiaxis mawae (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) is a well-known Japanese species (Tsuchiya, in Okutani, ed., 2000). Gray’s later (1839) treatment suggests that his intention was to name the species for John Mawe’s wife, who contributed material to the BMNH and whose extensive collection was utilized by W. Wood. Unfortunately, the ICZN Code Art. 32 does not permit such orthographic errors to be corrected. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Mitridae

Mitra chinensis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Mitra chinensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 40, fig. 2 [legend].

M. chinensis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

M. chinensis Gray – Gray, 1839: 135, pl. 35, fig. 2.

M. chinensis Gray – Yen, 1942: 236, 248, pl. 24, fig. 172.

M. chinensis Griffith & Pidgeon – Cernohorsky, 1976: 331–332, pl. 284, figs. 1–6.

M. chinensis Griffith & Pidgeon – Turner, 1993: 83, 86–87.

M. chinensis Gray – Li, 2004: 102, pl. 61C.

Remarks

Mitra chinensis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834 (Li, 2004, who attributed the species to Gray, 1839), from China. Sherborn (1930: 5981) also attributed this species to Gray (1839). BMNH 1967.708/1-2, lectotype (Cernohorsky, 1976) and paralectotype.

Mitra orientalis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Mitra orientalis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 40, fig. 5 [legend].

M. orientalis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 598.

M. maura Broderip, 1836: 193.

M. orientalis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834 – Cernohorsky, 1970: 35.

M. orientalis Griffith & Pidgeon – Cernohorsky, 1976: 361–362, pl. 256, fig. 1, pl. 315, figs. 1–6.

Remarks

Mitra orientalis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, from northwestern South America (Cernohorsky, 1970). BMNH 1966417, -418, -419, syntypes, which are also syntypes of *Mitra maura* Broderip. There are additional junior synonyms (Cernohorsky, 1976).

Volutidae

Voluta broderipii
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Voluta broderippii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 26 [legend].

V. broderipi Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601.

Melo (Melocorona) broderipii (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Weaver & duPont, 1970: 73, pl. 29, figs. C, D.

Remarks

This species occurs in the IndoPacific and is type species, by original designation, of *Melocorona* Pilsbry & Olsson, 1954: 24–25. Named for William Broderip, the incorrect double-p spelling on the 1833 plate was corrected in the 1834 list of figures. The spelling *broderipii* can be retained under ICZN Code Article 33.3.1, because it is an incorrect subsequent spelling in prevailing usage and is therefore deemed to be the correct original spelling. BMNH 1837,12,1.259, in the type collection, from Broderip, does not match the figure and is probably not the type (J. Pickering, personal communication, May 2007).

Voluta georginae
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Voluta amphora [Lightfoot], 1786: 30.

V. georginae Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 34 [legend].

V. georginae Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601 (Swan River).

Melo amphora ([Lightfoot], 1786) – Wilson, 1994, 2: 125, pl. 26, figs. 1–6; pl. 26A: fig. 3; pl. 27, figs. 1, 3.

Remarks

Synonym of *Melo amphora* ([Lightfoot], 1786) from Western and northern Australia (Wilson, 1994). BMNH 1952.8.1/1, holotype of *V. georginae*.

Voluta miltonis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Voluta miltonis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 29 [legend].

V. miltonis Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597 (New Holland).

Melo miltonis (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Wilson, 1994: 125, pl. 27, figs. 2, 4, 6, 7; pl. 26A, fig. 2.

Remarks

This species occurs in South and Western Australia (Wilson, 1994). BMNH 1952.5.12/2, holotype.

Voluta pallida
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Voluta pallida Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 30, fig. 4.

V. pallida Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601 (with “*Vol. Grayii*, Sow.” in synonymy).

Non Voluta pallida Linnaeus, 1758: 727, type species, by monotypy, of the marginellid genus *Hyalina* Schumacher, 1817 (Coan & Roth, 1976).

Amoria (Amoria) grayi Ludbrook, 1953: 136–137, pl. 14, figs. 4, 5, *nom. nov. pro V. pallida* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, *non* Linnaeus.

Remarks

Amoria (Amoria) grayi Ludbrook occurs in Western Australia (Ludbrook, 1953). Ludbrook chose the Sowerby manuscript name from the Index of Griffith & Pidgeon (1834) as the replacement name. BMNH 1952.3.21/1, holotype.

Voluta rudis
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Voluta ferussacii Donovan, 1824: pl. 67, [3] pp. expl.

V. rudis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 30, fig. 1.

V. rudis Gray – Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601.

Adelomelon ferussacii (Donovan) – Weaver & duPont, 1974: 108; pl. 45, figs. C, D.

Remarks

Synonym of the Magellanic *Adelomelon ferussacii* (Donovan, 1824) (Weaver & duPont, 1974). BMNH 1992177, holotype of *V. rudis*.

Voluta turneri
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834

Voluta turneri Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 40, fig. 1 [legend].

V. turneri Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 601.

Amoria turneri (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon) – Wilson, 1994, 2: 113, pl. 19, fig. 6a, b.

Remarks

This species occurs in northern Australia (Wilson, 1994). BMNH 1952.3.21/4, holotype.

Olividae

Ancillaria australis
G. B. Sowerby I, 1830

Ancillaria australis G. B. Sowerby I, 1830: 7, figs. 44–46.

Ancillaria [no species name given], 1833: pl. 37, fig. 6 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 37*, fig. 8 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images, also without species name].

A. australis Sav. – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 595 [citing pl. 37, fig. 6].

Amalda australis (G. B. Sowerby) – Powell, 1979: 208, pl. 43, fig. 17.

Remarks

Attribution of this name by Griffith & Pidgeon to “Sav.” [Savigny], was probably an error for “Sow.” [Sowerby]. Judging by illustrations, what was figured by Griffith & Pidgeon (1833) is a different species than *Ancillaria australis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1830, which actually occurs in New Zealand. This is best treated as a misidentification, rather than as a new species and therefore a junior homonym.

Terebridae

Terebra africana
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Terebra africana Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 [Dec.]: pl. 23, fig. 5 [legend].

T. africana Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 600.

T. variegata Gray, 1834: 61 [25 Nov.], *nomen conservandum*.

T. variegata Gray – Keen, 1971: 685, 686, fig. 1571.

T. variegata Gray – Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1987: 136–138, pl. 39, fig. 152a, b, pl. B, fig. 4.

Remarks

This synonymy has long been known. The species, when first named, was incorrectly thought to have come from Africa (Hinds, 1844: 164). Based on a petition by Bratcher & Burch (1971), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1980) gave precedence to the better known, more appropriately named *T. variegata* for this common Panamic species (Keen, 1971; Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1987). Holotype of *T. africana*: BMNH 1872.10.12.12; holotype of *T. variegata*: BMNH 1979121.

Turridae

Pleurotoma carinata
Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Pleurotoma carinata Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 23, fig. 2 [legend].

Non Pleurotome [sic] *carinata* Link, 1808: 36; *non Pleurotoma decussata carinata* Grateloup, 1832: 332.

Pleurostoma [sic] *carinata* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

Pleurotoma speciosa Reeve, 1842b: 187, pl. 233, fig. 5.

Gemmula speciosa (Reeve, 1842) – Powell, 1964: 47; 1966: 246.

Remarks

Probably a synonym of *Gemmula speciosa* (Reeve, 1842) (Powell, 1964; 1966) from the Philippine Islands. BMNH 1875.4.26.1, holotype of *Pleurotoma carinata* Gray.

Pleurotoma grandis

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Pleurotoma crisper Lamarck, 1816: 8, pl. 439.

P. grandis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 23, fig. 3 [legend].

Pleurostoma [sic] *grandis* Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599.

Turris crisper (Lamarck, 1816) – Powell, 1964: 331.

Remarks

Synonym of *Turris crisper* (Lamarck, 1816) (Powell, 1964), which occurs from Madagascar to Australia and Fiji. BMNH 1875.4.29.1, holotype of *P. grandis*.

Clavatula griffithii

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Clavatula griffithii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 6 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 37*, fig. 6 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

C. griffithii Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596.

C. griffithii Gray – Kilburn, 1989: 189–190, figs. 9, 10 [holotype].

Ptychobela griffithii (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) – Hylleberg & Kilburn, 2002: 44.

Ptychobela griffithii (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) – Tucker, 2004: 441.

Remarks

Ptychobela griffithii (Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833) from the tropical western Pacific (Hylleberg & Kilburn, 2002; Tucker, 2004). BMNH 1875.4.26.22, holotype.

Ferussaciidae

Bulimus aurisvulpina (Holten, 1802)

Voluta auris-vulpina Holten, 1802: 45, ex Chemnitz vol. II, figs. 2086, 2087.

Bulimus auris-vulpina Gray [sic] – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 (St. Helena).

Remarks

Attributed to Gray in the list of figures in Griffith & Pidgeon (1834), an error that was picked up by Sherborn (1923: 597). This land snail from St. Helena, *Chilonopsis aurisvulpinus* (Holten, 1802), is now extinct (Abbott, 1989: 84).

Caryodidae

Helix hayii

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Helix hayii Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 [Dec.]: pl. 36, fig. 4 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images].

H. cunninghami Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: pl. 36*, fig. 1 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images; March or June].

H. cunninghami Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834 [June]: 597.

H. cunninghami Gray, 1834: 64 [25 Nov.].

Pedinogyra hayii Griffith & Pidgeon – Iredale, 1937: 15–16, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2.

Remarks

For reasons unknown, Gray changed his mind about the name of this species between the original issue of pl. 36 in 1833, with its reversed images, and the later issue of the plate with correct images and the list of figures in 1834, the only instance of such a name change. This species is from Queensland, Australia (Iredale, 1937). As *H. cunninghami*, this is type species by original designation of *Pedinogyra* Martens, 1860: 162–163 (Kabat & Boss, 1997: 119–120). BMNH 1963861, holotype.

Camaenidae

Helix fraseri

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Helix fraseri Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 36, fig. 6 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 36*, fig. 6 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

H. fraseri Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 596 (New Holland).

Remarks

Type species, by the subsequent designation of Pilsbry (1890: 84), of *Sphaerospira* Mörch, 1867: 256. *Sphaerospira fraseri* (Gray in Griffith and Pidgeon, 1833) occurs in eastern Australia. BMNH 1847.4.12.17-18, 2 syntypes.

Helix argellacea

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Helix argellacea Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 2 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 28*, fig. 2 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images].

H. argillacea [sic] Gray – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.

Non Helix argillacea Férussac, in Férussac & Deshayes, 1820: pl. 26, figs. 1–3 [figure without name]; 1821: 9 [pl. expl.].

Remarks

Because this species name was made available in 1833, the spelling *argellacea* has precedence over the spelling *argillacea* a year later; for this reason, it is not a junior homonym of Férussac's 1821 species (ICZN Code Art. 58.7 – spellings differing only in a single or a double consonant are equivalent). While it is possible that the species depicted in Griffith & Pidgeon might have been intended to be that of Férussac, the figures in the two works seem to be of significantly different taxa. As far as we know, the Gray species has not been subsequently recognized. Type material not found in 2006 in the BMNH.

Helix mora

Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833

Helix carmelita Férussac, 1820: pl. 32, fig. 4 [three views; without name]; 1821: 10 [pl. expl.].

Non H. carmelita Lichtenstein, 1794: 99 [see Geiger, 2003: 82].

H. mora Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 36, fig. 1 [legend; first issue of pl. with reversed images]; 1834: pl. 36*, fig. 1 [legend; second issue of pl. with corrected images]; 597.

H. carmelita Férussac – Deshayes, 1850: 193 [with *Helix mora* in synonymy].

Pleurodonte mora (Griffith & Pidgeon) – Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 130–131, 161.

Remarks

This species occurs in Jamaica. Type material not present in the BMNH (Rosenberg & Muratov (2006)).

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APPENDIX A

Latinizations and Spelling errors in Griffith & Pidgeon not involving Gray Taxa

A few names, mostly misspellings or improper latinization, in the text of Griffith & Pidgeon have been attributed to them as authors. Although most are invalid and have been cited as misspellings, others have been treated as available names in some nomenclators. Neave (1939–1940), for reasons unknown, attributed some names in the text of Griffith & Pidgeon to Griffith only, but attributed others to “Griffith & Pidgeon”, whereas names that appeared only on the plates or in the Index were attributed by him to Gray.

Calceolaria Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 92 – In Cuvier (1830: 120), this was a vernacular, “Les Calceoles”. Latinized here, it is thus an available genus-group name with only a descriptive phrase and without included species. Listed by Neave (1939: 523) as *incertae cedis*. It could perhaps be regarded as a *nomen dubium* within the bivalve order Hippuritoida.

Chicoracea Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 79 – Listed by Griffith & Pidgeon as *Chicoracea* Montf., this is a simple misspelling of *Chicoreus* Montfort, 1810: 610. Listed by Neave (1939: 690) as “ex Montfort”. Not defined by Neave, his use of “ex” is taken to indicate an intentional emendation as opposed to his use of “err. pro” for misspellings, but there is no evidence that the Griffith & Pidgeon spelling was anything but a typographical error.

Demarestia Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 51 – A typographical error in the translation of a footnote in Cuvier (1830: 69), rendered the species name *Firoloida Demarestia* as “*Firoloida, Demarestia*”, as if it were a genus-group name. The specific name had been capitalized by Cuvier, a standard practice of the time when citing eponyms. Properly ignored by Sherborn and by Neave, “*Demarestia* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834”, has been incorrectly listed as a synonym of the heteropod genus *Firoloida* Lesueur, 1817: 38, in some nomenclators, such as Vaught (1989: 35) and Millard (1997: 126; 2004: 236).

Lyra Griffith, 1834: 234 – Sherborn (1927: 3743) repeated Herrmannsen’s (1852: 78) listing of this name as “= *Harpa*.” Listed by Neave (1939: 1021) without comment, this was sim-

ply a name in a string of uncapitalized uninominals, some Latin genera and some vernacular terms, and was thus not intended to represent a Latin genus. See additional note about this string of names under *Vis* below.

Meleager Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 56 – In Cuvier (1830: 76) this appeared as “les Méléagres, Montf.”. The latinization by Griffith & Pidgeon (1833: 56) was accompanied by the descriptive term “umbilicated” and by a single species name, *Turbo pica* Linnaeus, 1758: 763. Montfort (1810: 206) introduced the Latin generic name *Meleagris*. Although treated as a valid name by Neave (1940: 92), the Griffith & Pidgeon usage must be taken as a subsequent misspelling. *Meleagris* Montfort is a junior homonym of *Meleagris* Linnaeus, 1758: 156, a genus of bird. The junior synonym in current use is *Cittarium* Philippi, 1847a: 21, a replacement name for *Meleagris* Montfort.

Mytiloidea Brongniart in Griffith, 1834: 105 – Attributed to Brongniart in Griffith [& Pidgeon] by Neave (1940: 255), this is merely a spelling error for *Mytiloides* Brongniart in Cuvier, 1822: 320.

Orbitulites Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 12 – Listed by Neave (1940: 451) as “pro” *Orbulites* Lamarck, 1801: 451. The distinction made by Neave between “ex” and “pro” (see under *Chicoracea* above) is unknown, but this is a simple spelling error, not intended to be a new name.

Ostracita Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: 92 – This name appeared in Cuvier (1830: 119) as the vernacular “Ostracite” attributed to La Peyrouse [sic], which was Latinized as *Ostracita* by Griffith & Pidgeon (1833: 92), here a genus without species. Although Neave (1940: 483) listed as “*Ostracita* Griffith 1834, in Cuvier”, it is here considered to be a misspelling of *Ostracites* Lamarck, 1799: 81, who named it without reference to any species or figure. From its placement in Lamarck, it is a *nomen dubium* within the bivalve order Hippuritoida. However, this name is possibly attributable to Picot de Lapeirouse (1781), whose work we have not seen.

Pentadina Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 599. Listed by Sherborn (1929: 4838) and by Neave (1940: 651) as an available name without comment, this is a misspelling of *Pintadina* Blainville, 1826: 93, with the correct spelling on Griffith & Pidgeon’s plate 39.

Potamis Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 32; 1834: 599. Listed by Sherborn (1929: 4838) and by Neave (1940: 879) as a valid name without comment, this is a misspelling of *Potamides* Brongniart, 1810: 368.

Vis Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 197. This name appears in Griffith & Pidgeon only in the Supplement where few genera are mentioned by name, and then with the initial letter not capitalized and often not in italics. The text containing this putative name, a discussion of features of the gastropod proboscis is, with capitalization and italics as printed: “This takes place in buccinum and neighbouring genera. In the *vis maculata*, which also has a very long proboscis, ...”. While this is a binomin, the “genus” is not capitalized, but neither is “buccinum” capitalized. Arguing against acceptance as an available name introduction is the fact that the species cannot be identified without knowing that *vis* is the French vernacular term for species of *Terebra*. Although Sherborn (1932: 6952) listed *Vis* because Herrmannsen (1849: 696) had done so, he qualified it with “*sed usu gen.?*” *Vis* was also listed by Neave (1940: 643) as a *nomen nudum*. That conclusion was possibly the result of assuming that *vis* should have been capitalized in the “binomin,” and that the species cannot be determined. We here consider it a usage of the French vernacular not entering nomenclature even as a nude name. The name appeared again in Griffith & Pidgeon, on page 234. There “vis” is one of a string of names, termed “genera,” all uncapitalized, non italicized, some of which are Latin (*pleurotoma*, *tonna*), whereas others are vernacular (cones, porcelaines).

There are several typographical errors on the plates and Index to Plates in Griffith & Pidgeon that do not involve Gray taxa:

Annatina – legend on pl. 22 – Spelling error for *Anatina* Lamarck, 1818: 462, *non* Schumacher, 1817: 125; listed by Neave as an error for *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817.

Chonarus – legend to pl. 27 and *Chrondrus* – p. 596 – Spelling errors for *Chondrus* Cuvier, 1816: 408.

Cytherea dronea – legend on pl. 19 and *Cytherea dronia* – p. 597 – Spelling errors for *Cytherea dione* (Linnaeus, 1758: 684 – originally as *Venus*).

Pleurostoma – p. 599 – Spelling error for *Pleurotoma* Lamarck, 1799: 73; rendered correctly on Plate 23.

Other spelling errors appear only in the text, which is in no way associated with Gray. Those errors listed by Neave, noted by him as “pro” or “err. pro” (with correct spelling in parentheses) are:

- Anula*, p. 70 (*Ovula* Bruguière, 1789: xv)
- Aspergillum*, p. 125 (*Aspergillum* Lamarck, 1818: 429)
- Aximea*, p. 103 (*Axinaea* Poli, 1791: 32)
- Brontis*, p. 79 (*Brontes* Montfort, 1810: 622)
- Dipsada*, p. 106 (*Dipsas* Leach, 1814: 119)
- Plocameros*, p. 37 (*Plocamoceros* Cuvier, 1830: 52)
- Sepiotheuthes*, p. 11 (*Sepioteuthis* Blainville, 1824: 175)
- Stromatia*, p. 86 (*Stomatia* Helbling, 1779: 124)
- Timorienna*, p. 52 (*Timoriena* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 493)
- Trophona*, p. 79 (*Trophon* Montfort, 1810: 482)
- Velata*, p. 64 (*Velates* Montfort, 1810: 354)

Although involving neither spelling nor latinization, the engraver who copied the Guérin-Ménéville plates for Griffith & Pidgeon made a singular error. The centerpiece of Guérin-Ménéville’s plate 17 (fig. 5) is a living *Buccinum laevissimum* Gmelin, 1791: 3494. Among smaller shells on that same plate is *Nassa reticulata* Link, 1807: 13 (fig. 6). This large figure of *Buccinum laevissimum* was among figures reproduced in reduced size in Griffith & Pidgeon, where it became figure 6 on plate 32. The engraver did a credible job of reproducing the figure in a smaller size, but he copied the name of figure 6, *Nassa reticulata*, a species that does not appear in Griffith & Pidgeon. This figure is also listed in Griffith & Pidgeon’s Index (p. 598) as *Nassa reticulata*, with the further indignity of having an incorrect plate number (22) assigned. This is certainly evidence that Gray did not compose the entire Index, because he would not have confused these two species.

APPENDIX B

Notes on Wood’s *Index Testaceologicus*

Wood’s works (1828a, b) can be a source of confusion for those who have not worked with them extensively. Here we provide additional detail about format of these books. Moreover, Hanley (1856) published a “revised edition” in

which he recognized the source of many figures and attributed authorship. It is unfortunate that he neither explained Wood’s unique arrangement nor provided an index.

Wood (1828a) is a list of known species, with figures, arranged and classified by the Linnaean system. It was his intent (Wood, 1828a: iii) to “incorporate in one volume figures of all the known shells, reduced indeed to a small size, ...” The format was described by Wood (1828a: v) as: “Each page is divided into five columns. The first contains the Linnean names: the second, a reference to the page in Gmelin’s enlarged edition of the *Systema Naturae*, where the descriptions of such shells as were noticed by that editor will be found. The English names occupy the third column; the fourth refers to some of the principal authors whose figures have an established reputation; and in the fifth division will be seen the name of the place where every shell is to be found.”

Wood also gave a list (pp. xv–xx) of “Lamarck’s divisions of the Linnean genera, referred to the figures of the *Index Testaceologicus*.” The list does not include all figures, and the Lamarckian genera are not mentioned elsewhere in 1828a.

Wood did not mention the very first column, which is a figure number. Each of the 38 plates contains at least 60 small figures. When a plate contains species of more than one genus, it is divided into sections delineated by a solid line, with the genus name in each section. Thus, to cite the first figure, *Chiton squamosus*, it does not suffice to reference plate 1, figure 1, as there is another figure 1 on the same plate, a species of *Lepas*. The only practical citation of the page, plate, and figure for this *Chiton* species is thus: *Chiton squamosus*, p. 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 1.

The real problems arise in deciphering and citing the “Supplement” (Wood, 1828b), which contains eight additional plates numbered simply 1 to 8. In the Hanley edition of 1856, the eight Supplemental plates have “Sup.” added after the plate number, such identification not being necessary earlier as the Supplement was originally published as a separate work. The Supplement is composed of, in addition to the Preface and plates, two sections. The first section (pp. 1–27) is arranged exactly as in 1828a. The second section (pp. 29–59) is headed: “References from Lamarck’s *Animaux sans Vertebres*, adapted to the figures in the *Index Testaceologicus*.” That heading is following by: “The names in Italics refer to the Supplement, and are not in Lamarck.” The La-

marckian genera, arranged alphabetically, are written in all capital letters. Below each genus is a reference to where coverage of the genus begins in Lamarck (e.g., “ACESTA, Vol. 5, p. 397”).

The listings are arranged in five columns, the first being the number of the species in Lamarck. The species first listed are those that appear in Lamarck and to which Linnaean genera were applied in 1828a. Next are listed, in italics without a number, those species placed in Linnaean genera on pages 1–27 of 1828b.

The second column is the species name (not italicized for nomina appearing in 1828a). Forming a third column is the Lamarckian genus to be applied, italicized and in parentheses. It takes study and comparison to realize that the absence of a Lamarckian genus indicates that it the same as the prior listing, as there are no solid lines to indicate “ditto marks” as in 1828a.

The final two columns are the plate and figure numbers that apply. Of course, plate and figure references for non-italicized species are to 1828a. In the Hanley edition, the listings for the Supplemental Plates remain separate, but the references to placement into Lamarckian genera of taxa in the first part are not present, as they are so identified in the revised first part. In Hanley’s format there are four columns, the first being the figure number on the appropriate plate (determined by a header for each genus), followed by columns for “Wood’s Linnean names”, “Lamarckian Genus,” and “Authority – Synonyms – Locality.”

The real source of the confusion alluded to is the fact that new species names are first introduced in Linnaean (rendered as Linnean by Wood) genera and then seemingly reintroduced in Lamarckian genera. Although it has sometimes been considered that the Lamarckian genus was the genus in which a Wood name was first proposed, that position is undermined by the fact that Wood (1828b: [iii]) stated that the “plan pursued in the *Index Testaceologicus* [i.e., Wood 1828a] has been continued for the sake of uniformity.” It is notable that in the “additional list” the “Lamarckian names” are cross-referenced to the Linnaean genera but he did not cross-reference the Linnaean list.

There are surprising few typographical errors in any of the editions. Only one has been noted involving a name referenced herein.

APPENDIX C

Notes on the Versions of the 2nd Edition of Cuvier’s *Le Règne Animal*

In our Introduction, the primary publications involved in this study were mentioned and briefly described. These works, as well as other peripheral publications, are here further listed, collated, and annotated. A complete bibliography of Cuvier, including the many translations and permutations of his *Règne Animal*, was compiled by Smith (1993). Her reference numbers are cited herein.

In 1816 Georges Cuvier produced the first edition of *Le Règne Animal*, his classification of animals into four embranchments – vertebrates, articulates, mollusks and radiates. It was published in four volumes with only 15 plates. The third volume, containing the crustaceans, arachnids and insects, was written by P. A. Latreille. An enlarged second edition was begun in 1829.

(1) Original Second Edition by Cuvier

CUVIER, BARON [G. L. C. F. D.], 1829–1830, *Le règne animal distribué d’après son organisation, pour servir de base à l’histoire naturelle des animaux et d’introduction à l’anatomie comparée. Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée*. Paris: Déterville, 5 volumes [volumes 4 & 5 by P. A. Latreille].

1: xxxviii + 584 pp. (1829).

2: xv + 406 pp. (1829).

3: xvi + 504 pp., 20 pls. (1830).

4: xxvii + 584 pp. [by P. A. Latreille]. Crustacés, arachnides et partie des insectes. (1829).

5: xxiv + 556 pp. [by P. A. Latreille]. Suite et fin des insectes (1829).

Notes

In the introduction to Vol. 3, Cuvier stated that in order to leave together all the portion of this work which Latreille agreed to undertake, he combined in this volume the mollusks and zoophytes in the order of his method. Volume 3 contains an extensive “table alphabétique des auteurs cités dans cet ouvrage” (pp. 329–428), plate explanations (pp. 429–440), and an index to all five volumes (pp. 441–504). This second edition is number 748 in Smith (1993: 185).

The major criticism of Cuvier’s first edition was its paucity of illustrations. Even before this

new edition was started, Édouard Guérin (b. 1799 – d. 1874), who confusingly changed his name in 1836 to Guérin-Méneville, offered to produce an Atlas to offset this criticism. According to Cowan (1971: 18), the original plan was to illustrate at least one species of every genus mentioned by Cuvier and Latreille. This work is discussed below.

(2) The Griffith & Pidgeon Translation

GRIFFITH, E. & E. PIDGEON, [1833]–1834, *The Mollusca and Radiata*. Vol. 12, In: E. GRIFFITH, [1824]–1835, *The Animal Kingdom arranged in conformity with its organization, by the Baron Cuvier, member of the Institute of France, &c. &c. &c. with supplementary additions to each order, by Edward Griffith, F. L. S., A. S., corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c. and others*. London: Whittaker and Co., viii + 601 pp., 61 pls. [Frontispiece (Pl. 41 dated 1834 and not in List of Plates); Title-page; half-title-page; vii–vii (List of Plates); 1–138 (Mollusca, after Cuvier); 139–434 (Supplementary Treatise on the Mollusca); 435–522 (The Zoophytes, or Animalia Radiata, after Cuvier); 523–594 (Supplement to the Radiata); 595–601 (Alphabetical List of the Figures of Mollusca); Mollusca Plates 1–41; Zoophytes Plates 1–20].

Notes

This is Volume 12 in a series of 16 translating and adding to Cuvier's work. Details about the other volumes are given by Cowan (1969). The plates are not in numerical order but are placed in various positions within the work, the locations being shown on the List of Plates. The dates on the plates and what little is known about the dating of the work itself is discussed in our Introduction.

Although there is an "Alphabetical List of the Figures of Mollusca," there is no such list for the figures of Zoophytes.

There are several oddities in the printing. According to McKerrow (1927: 81–82), press numbers were not used after 1823, but they appear to be present in this volume. Within each signature, with the exception of Ff, there is a small number, 1, 10, or 13, below the text in various positions but always below the bottom line of text. Position within the signature varies, but there is only one number in each signature.

This work was published in three forms: (1) Octavo, trimmed page size 13 x 21 cm. on copy at hand, with plain plates; (2) in the same size but with colored plates; (3) and in quarto, trimmed page size 16 x 24.8 cm, with colored plates. The terms octavo and quarto used by the publisher refer to the size, not manner of printing. The colored sets are only partially so, the plates illustrating sections of shells and terminology being uncolored.

As discussed in our Introduction, some of the plates were copied from Guérin-Méneville and Blainville, with only 20 being original. Cowan (1969: 38) stated that Westwood (James Obadiah Westwood, b. 1805 – d. 1893) "copied many of Guérin's plates as well as supplying original ones". It could thus be assumed that Westwood copied, or drew, all of the Mollusca plates, but there is at least one exception. Mollusca Plate 14 is inscribed "W. Hawkins del". This would be the noted natural history artist and sculptor Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins (b. 1807 – d. 1889?). Nissen (1969: 108) did not attribute any other of the plates, but noted that this one was by Hawkins.

Westwood's copies are quite acceptable, but some figures are less esthetic than Guérin-Méneville's originals in that they have been reduced in size. In several instances, the figures on two Guérin-Méneville plates were reduced to fit onto one plate, or some of the multiple views of the same species were eliminated. Guérin-Méneville's Mollusque plates 20 and 21 contain 16 figures representing 14 species. Ten of these species were copied as Griffith & Pidgeon's plate 33, with one figure per species, the omitted taxa being those uncolored in the Guérin-Méneville originals.

Cuvier utilized extensive footnotes, and his format was copied in the Henderson edition (number 6 below). Griffith & Pidgeon, however, incorporated shortened versions of the footnotes into the main text's discussions of genera. They also added a large "Supplementary Treatise on the Mollusca" that occupies pages 139–594 of their work. The author is unstated. The Supplement begins with a learned discourse on the history of the development of the arrangement of Mollusca and continues with remarks on various genera, including ecology and physiology. An extensive glossary of descriptive terms is imbedded in the discussions and many are illustrated. This Supplement is short on systematics; no new taxa are proposed, and surprisingly none of the new names introduced on the plates and in the Index are mentioned.

The translation of Cuvier in the Henderson edition is remarkably similar to that of Griffith & Pidgeon, evidently due to the fact that both works translate the sentences with the same structure and in the same order as the original. Entire paragraphs are exactly alike, but occasionally a major difference will be found. Cuvier remarked on the estuarine habitat of potamides by stating that they were to be found in rivers “*ou au moins à leur embouchure*”. McMurtrie, translator of the Henderson and other editions, correctly translated this phrase as “or at least, their mouths.” Griffith & Pidgeon mistakenly translated it as “or at least their mantles”! Other similar differences are to be found, most often in references to morphology.

Although, as shown by Gruber (2004), this edition of Cuvier was Griffith’s responsibility, the financial burden fell on the publisher, George Byrom Whittaker (b. 1793 – d. 1847). Topham (2004) discussed Whittaker’s financial affairs, stating that he “was even able to persist with the publication of his splendid edition of Georges Cuvier’s *Animal Kingdom* (16 vols., 1827–1835) for which the translation and the engraving of the plates alone cost £7000.” That was an enormous sum at the time. Consider that in 1849 G. B. Sowerby II was being paid £1 per plate for the lithographs in Reeve’s *Conchologia Iconica* (Petit, 2007).

Cowan (1969: 137) commented that the entire series was “meticulously translated, probably mainly by Pidgeon.”

(3) The 1988 Indian Reprint of Griffith & Pidgeon

GRIFFITH, E. & E. PIDGEON, [1833]–1834 [1988], *Handbook of Mollusca and Radiata arranged by the Baron Cuvier with supplementary additions to each order*. Delhi, India: Biotech Books, iv + 602 pp., 60 pls. [reprint of the original Volume 12 with a new title page].

Notes

In 1988, Volume 12 was reprinted by Biotech Books, Delhi. Neither the title page nor half-title page were reprinted. These were replaced by a new title page imprinted “Handbook of Mollusca and Radiata arranged by the Baron Cuvier with supplementary additions to each order by Edward Griffith and Edward Pidgeon.” The societal affiliations of the authors were omitted. A Contents page, not present in the original, has been placed between the title page and the List of Plates. The reprint is cloth

bound with a dust jacket. The dust jacket gives pagination as iv + 602 pp., 60 pls. The count of “602 pages” includes the blank verso of page 601. Mollusca Plate 41, placed in the front of the original issue, has been moved opposite page 74. The reprinter’s count of 60 plates is unfortunately correct, as Plate 29 has been omitted. Also omitted on Page 601 is “End of Vol. XII, the printer’s name and address, and signature letters”. The printing of the plates is very dark and unsatisfactory.

(4) The Guérin-Méneville Illustrations

GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, F. E., 1829–1844, *Iconographie de règne animal de G. Cuvier, ou représentation d’après nature de l’une des espèces les plus remarquables et souvent non encore figurees, de chaque genre d’animaux*. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 3 Volumes (2 of plates, 1 of text):

1. Planches des Animaux vertébrés. Half-t.p., t.p., ftsp. (portrait of Cuvier).
Mammifères, 52 plates (A, B, 1–48, 11 bis, 44 bis)
Oiseaux, 70 plates (1–67, 22 bis, 23 bis, 36 bis)
Reptiles, 30 plates (1–30)
Poissons, 70 plates (1–70; 31 misnumbered as 19)
2. Planches des Animaux invertébrés. Half-t.p., t.p., ftsp. (portrait of Latreille).
Mollusques, 38 plates (1–38)
Annelides, 11 plates (1–10, 4 bis)
Crustacés, 36 plates (1–35, 8 bis)
Arachnides, 6 plates (1–6)
Insectes, 110 plates (1–104, 24 bis, 25 bis, 28 bis, 39 bis, 49 bis, 84 bis)
Zoophytes, 25 plates (1–25)
3. Texte explicatif. Half-t.p., t.p., 1–4 (Avis), [v] (Memorial page to Cuvier, Latreille and Delessert), [vii]xvi (Avant-propos). [The text, which is expanded plate explanations, is in sections, each preceded by a half-t.p. and a full t.p. for the group. These title pages, although unnumbered, are included in the numbering in each section (i.e., actual text starts on p. 5 of each section)]:
Mammifères, 36 pp.
Oiseaux, 40 pp.
Reptiles, 24 pp.
Poissons, 44 pp.
Mollusques, 29 pp.
Annélides, 14 pp.
Crustacés, 48 pp.
Arachnides, 20 pp.
Insectes, 576 pp.

Notes

This history of this work was discussed by Cowan (1971), who tried, with limited success, to date the various parts. Unfortunately for malacology, Cowan was primarily interested in the insects, which received his most detailed attention. The dates shown on the various title pages are not listed as they are, according to Cowan, meaningless. The plates, which appeared in advance of the text, bear legends from which many species of insects date. Although many of the plates of other Phyla are dated, the only mollusk plate bearing a date is Plate 1, which is dated 1829. Morrison (1971: 566) dated Mollusques Plate 30 as 1832, but he did not give a collation or any reason for doing so. However, Guérin-Méneville's Mollusques Plate 6 was cited by Deshayes (1832: 404), showing that at least some, if not all, of the mollusk plates were issued by that time.

Cowan (1971) dated the plates by livraisons from 1829 to 1837, but there is no indication of what plates were issued in which livraison. He stated that the text was complete on September 7, 1844.

The exceptionally fine Mollusca plates in this work were drawn by Guérin-Méneville either by himself or in collaboration with Traviés. One plate is stated to have been drawn "après d'Orbigny". The Mollusca plates were all engraved by Giraud, except for one by "Lebrun et Giraud" and one by Pedretti. Not only are the plates finely drawn and engraved, but the coloring is remarkable.

Advance copies were made available to Westwood for copying, as we note in the discussion of Griffith & Pidgeon. The plates were also copied in the Henderson edition listed below.

At the end of each section of explanatory text there is an alphabetical index. These indices have not been identified as such in the collation as they are included in the pagination.

There are 448 plates of animals. The figure 450 listed by Cowan (1971: 29) obviously includes the two portraits, as he gives the correct number of plates for each section.

Cowan listed three arrangements of the *Iconographie* that were deliberately planned and for which alternative title-pages were made available:

Official (as the Atlas for the *Règne Animal*)

Vol. 1. Planches des Animaux Vertébrés.
Frontispiece + 222 pls.

Vol. 2. Planches des Animaux Invertébrés.
Frontispiece + 226 pls.

Vol. 3. Texte Explicatif. Approximately 930 pp.

Simple (as a work in its own right; vol. 3 being very frequent)

Vol. 1. Vertebrates. fts. + 144 pp., 222 pls.

Vol. 2. Invertebrates (less Ins.). 176 pp., 116 pls.

Vol. 3. Insects. fts. + 576 pp., 110 pls.

Specialist

10 Volumes: a separate one for each Class; sizes varying from 24 pp., 11 pls. (Reptiles) to 576 pp., 111 pls. (Insects).

The molluscan part of this work (see below as "2nd ed.") was reprinted in Paris by Baillièrre et fils in 1868: 74 pp., 36 pls.

As mentioned above, Guérin added "-Méneville" to his name in 1836; here to avoid confusion, we use that combination surname throughout. There are some names on Griffith & Pidgeon plate legends that can cause confusion and which originated in the first edition of Guérin-Méneville. One such name appears on Griffith & Pidgeon plate 38, a plate composed of reduced figures from several Guérin-Méneville plates. This species is:

Donax hilairea Guérin-Méneville, 1832: pl. 30, fig. 4 – in legend as "Val. Col. Mus." [probably from a museum label; never published by Valenciennes].

Donax hilairea – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833: pl. 38, fig. 9 [no author shown on plate legend].

Donax hilairea Valenc. – Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834: 597.

Donax denticulata Linn. – Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 47 [*non Donax denticulata* Linnaeus, 1758: 683].

Donax hanleyana Philippi, 1847b: 84–85.

Donax elongata Lamarck – [Deshayes in Guérin-Méneville & Deshayes], 1868: 59, pl. 29, fig. 4 [*non Donax elongata* Lamarck, 1818: 550].

Donax hilairea Guérin-Méneville – Morrison, 1971: 566, pl. 1, fig. H.

This species was treated, as *Donax hilairea* Guérin-Méneville, by Morrison in a monograph on the western Atlantic *Donax*. The name *Donax hilairea* Guérin-Méneville, 1832, was suppressed in favor of the unfigured *Donax hanleyana* Philippi, 1847, in ICZN Opinion 1372 (1986) based on an application by Narchi (1983). (The application was submitted by Narchi in 1975 and not published or acted upon by the Commission until after Morrison's

death in 1983 – see also Narchi, 1986).

Also on Guérin-Méneville (1832) plate 30, fig. 2, 2a, there is a figure of *Isocardia dussumierii* “Val. Col. Mus.” Not reproduced in Griffith & Pidgeon, it is mentioned here as an example of what may be many Guérin-Méneville names that have escaped notice. Neither *Donax hilairea* nor *Isocardia dussumierii* were listed by Sherborn. In the 1844 Guérin-Méneville *Texte*, this figure is listed as a form of *I. moltkiana* (Gmelin, 1791: 3303–3304). Without mentioning the name used on the plate, it is stated that the name thereon was not adopted by Valenciennes as it is of no scientific value. The figure to which *Isocardia dussumierii* applied was even later identified as *Isocardia vulgaris* Reeve, 1845 by Deshayes in [Guérin-Méneville & Deshayes] (1868: 59, pl. 29, fig. 2a, b). It is obvious that if they are conspecific, Reeve’s name would be junior to *I. dussumierii*. The eponym *dussumieri* was used by Cuvier & Valenciennes for a number of species of fish, but this usage for the mollusk was never published by Valenciennes. The resolution of the status of such Guérin-Méneville names is beyond the scope of this paper.

(5) Guérin-Méneville “2nd edit.”

[GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, G. F. E. & G. P. DESHAYES], 1868, Les mollusques décrits et figurés d’après la classification de Georges Cuvier mise au courant des progrès de la science. XXXVI planches représentant en 520 figures Dessinées d’après nature et gravées sur cuivre Les espèces les plus remarquables de ces animaux avec un texte descriptif. J. B. Paris: Baillière et fils, 74 pp., 36 plates.

Notes

This rare work, basically the mollusk plates of Guérin-Méneville’s *Iconographie*, does not identify the author(s) on the title page or elsewhere. Copies have been located in four libraries: Smithsonian Institution, the personal library of Scott Jordan, the University of Glasgow Library, and the Bibliothèque National in Paris. In the libraries, it is catalogued under Cuvier, but catalogues of the latter two show that the text is by G. P. Deshayes. Smith (1993: 206, item 803) listed the author as Guérin-Méneville, with his name in brackets, and in a footnote referenced the Bibliothèque National

catalogue notation “*Refonte partielle de l’Iconographie*.” Cuvier certainly did not write the annotated plate explanations, the only text involved. We consider that authorship of the entire work should be attributed to Guérin-Méneville and Deshayes as shown in our header (in square brackets as their names are not shown on the work) and that the text should be attributed to Deshayes. The fact that Guérin-Méneville and Deshayes drew the figures for one of the new plates in this work shows that both contributed to its production.

Cowan (1971: 22) mentioned a second edition having been frequently referred to by Guérin-Méneville, but that no such edition had been found although:

“Guérin himself frequently referred to figures ‘wrongly named in the first issue of plates, which have been corrected in our second edition’ [here Cowan lists the insect plates affected]. No catalogue listing a second edition has been found. No copies of revised plates have been seen. It is possible that nomenclatural problems may occur. All references seen are to plates dated before July 1835 or undated.”

No source was given for the quote from Guérin-Méneville, and no complete second edition has been located. It is not known if this volume is indeed part of a “second edition” but it is logical to refer to it as such.

This work came to our attention because Morrison (1971) cited a name and figure from “Guérin, 1868, *Icon. du Regne Animl.*, reprint.” The copy used and cited by Morrison is in Smithsonian Institution, specifically in the mollusk library of the National Museum of Natural History.

Smith mentioned that in some catalogues the work appears under Cuvier as author and that the explanation of plates is a different text from the *Iconographie*. A detailed comparison of these “editions” was beyond the scope of Smith’s work, and it is not surprising that she made small errors about their differences. She stated that “with exception of pl. 2, plates are same as those in the *Iconographie*, although [2nd edition] lacks last plates of rec. 802 [= 1st edition] in the copy seen.” While the 1st edition has 38 mollusk plates, the 2nd edition contains only 36. Smith was correct about Plate 2 being different, but she could not account for the absence of the last two plates, nor did she note any other differences.

Four plates of the 1st edition – plates 2, 3, 37, 38 – were not reprinted in the 2nd edition.

The plates in the 2nd edition can be accounted for as:

Plate 1 – Same as in 1st edition

Plate 2 – A new plate figuring living and fossil cephalopods, drawn by Thiolat and Lackerbauer.

Plates 3–35 – These are plates 4–36 of the 1st edition, each being renumbered, with the result that the 2nd edition versions have a plate number one digit lower.

Plate 36 – A new plate of Dentaliidae, drawn by Guérin-Méneville & Deshayes. This Class was omitted from the 1st edition.

The plates for the 2nd edition were not reengraved. The figures are within a single line border with book title and plate number above the top border and the legend with species names below the bottom border. Also, immediately below the bottom border line appear the names of the artist(s), printer and engraver. With the exception of the artisans' names and the plate numbers, all matter outside of the border was deleted for the 2nd edition. Of course, all of the plate numbers, except for Plate 1, had to be changed. There is no title above the border as in the 1st edition. The name of the publisher, *J. B. Ballière et fils, à Paris*, appears in the space where the legend was originally. In the 2nd edition, the names of the figures appear only in the plate explanations, the only text in the volume.

Due to the long delay between the printing of the plates and the text (i.e., the plate explanations) of the first edition, the names in the text do not always match the plate legends. In the 2nd edition, many names have been changed again from the 1st edition. As an example, we note above, all for the same figure:

Donax hilairea – 1st edition, plate legend

Donax denticulata – 1st edition, text

Donax elongata – 2nd edition, text

(6) The Henderson Edition

CUVIER, BARON [G. L. C. F. D.], [1833]–1837, *The Animal Kingdom, arranged according to its organization, serving as a foundation for the natural history of animals, and as an introduction to comparative anatomy. The Crustacea, arachnides, & Insecta*, by M. Latreille, ... translated from the latest French Edition. London: G. Henderson, 4 volumes (in 8).

Text

1. [1833]–34. Mammalia – birds. Frontispiece (portrait of Cuvier), pp. i–ii (advertisement;

= Preface), + i–xlvii [i–xvi (Memoir of Cuvier); xvii–xxviii (Preface to 1st edition); xxix–xxxi (Preface to 2nd edition); xxxiii–xlviii (index, corrigenda)] + 1–380.

2. [1833]–34. Reptiles – Fishes. Frontispiece (portrait of Latreille), pp. xxxv + 412 [pp. 1–64 – published 1833].

3. 1834. Mollusca – annelides – Crustacea – arachnides and Insecta. Frontispiece (portrait of Buffon), pp. xxxv + 472.

4. 1836. Insecta – zoophytes. Frontispiece (portrait of Audubon), pp. i–ii (memorial to P. A. Latreille, who had died in 1833) + i–xlv + 544.

Plates

1. 1837. Mammalia – birds. xviii pp. (plate explanations). Mammalia, 80 pls. [numbered 1–63 + 4*, 5*, 6*, 6 bis, 7*, 2nd pl. 24, 30 bis, 2nd pl. 30 bis, 46 bis, 47 bis, 48 bis, 49 bis, 50 bis, 53 bis, 54 bis, 54 ter, 57 bis]; Avis, 117 pls. [numbered 1–83, 9899, + 2 bis, 3 bis, 4 bis, 6 bis, 2nd pl. 18, 2nd pl. 24, 2nd pl. 27, 27 bis, 29 bis, 31 bis, 35 bis, 35 ter, 2nd pl. 42, 42 bis, 2nd pl. 44, 2nd pl. 45, 3rd pl. 45, 46 bis, 46 ter, 47 bis, 50 bis, 56 bis, 2nd pl. 61, 61 bis, 66 bis, 68 bis, 69 bis, 2nd pl. 69 bis, 69 ter, 70 bis, 70 ter, 71 bis].

2. 1837. Reptiles – fishes. Frontispiece (portrait of Linnaeus), xxii pp. (plate explanations). Reptilia, 43 pls. [numbered 1–40 + 2nd pl. 6, 25 bis, 26 bis]; Pisces, 154 pls. [numbered 1–9, 11–20, 2336, 38–40, 42–80, + 8 bis, 10 bis, 12 bis, 13 bis, 14 bis, 16 bis, 17 ter, 18 bis, 2nd pl. 18 bis, 18 ter, 19 bis, 20 bis, 21 bis, 22 bis, 23 bis, 24 bis, 24 ter, 2nd pl. 25, 25 bis, 25 ter, 2nd pl. 26, 26 bis, 26 ter, 26 quar, 27 ter, 2nd pl. 27 ter, 27 quar, 28 bis, 2nd pl. 28 bis, 3rd pl. 28 bis, 28 ter, 2nd pl. 28 ter, 28 quar, 2nd pl. 28 quar, 2nd pl. 29, 29 bis, 29 ter, 2nd pl. 29 ter, 30 bis, 2nd pl. 30 bis, 30 ter, 2nd pl. 30 ter, 30 quar, 31 bis, 31 ter, 31 quar, 32 bis, 32 ter, 2nd pl. 32 ter, 32 quar, 2nd pl. 33, 33 bis, 33 ter, 33 quar, 34 bis, 34 ter, 34 quar, 35 bis, 35 ter, 35 quar, 36 ter, 37 ter, 37 quar, 38 bis, 38 ter, 38 quar, 39 ter, 40 bis, 41 bis, 42 bis, 42 ter]; Pisces Osteology Plates, 1–8 [double fold-out plates].

3. 1837. Mollusca – annelides – Crustacea and arachnides. Frontispiece (portrait of William Kirby), xxiv pp. (plate explanations). Mollusca, 79 pls. [numbered 1–44, 2 bis, 4 bis, 4 ter, 16 bis, 16 ter, 22 bis, 22 ter, 23 bis, 23 ter, 23 quar, 24 bis, 2nd pl. 24 bis, 24 ter, 25 bis, 25 ter, 26 bis, 26 ter, 31 bis, 2nd pl. 32, 32 bis, 2nd pl. 32 bis, 3rd pl. 32 bis, 32 ter, 2nd pl. 32 ter, 2nd pl. 33, 33 bis, 34 bis, 35 bis, 36

- bis, 37 bis, 37 ter, 2nd pl. 43, 43 ter, 2nd pl. 44, 44 ter]; Annelides, 11 pls. [numbered 110, 4 bis]; Crustacea, 59 pls. [numbered 1–42, 24 bis, 25 bis, 27 bis, 28 bis, 29 bis, 31 bis, 31 ter, 2nd pl. 31 ter, 32 bis, 32 ter, 33 bis, 33 ter, 34 bis, 35 bis, 35 ter, 36 bis, 39 bis]; Arachnides, 51 pls. [numbered 1–29, 1 bis, 2 bis, 3 bis, 5 bis, 6 bis, 7 bis, 8 bis, 9 bis, 9 ter, 10 bis, 10 ter, 11 bis, 11 ter, 12 bis, 13 bis, 16 bis, 16 ter, 17 bis, 17 ter, 18 bis, 18 ter, 24 bis].
4. 1837. Insecta – Zoophytes. Frontispiece (portrait of William Spence), xxxii pp. (plate explanations). Insecta, 120 pls. [numbered 1–115, 35 bis, 38 bis, 59 bis, 2nd pl. 94, 98 bis]; Zoophytes, pls. 1–24.

Notes

This “Henderson Edition” is so referenced in the on-line catalogue of The Natural History Museum, London, obviously for the name of the publisher. For convenience, it is so referred to herein. All volumes were published by G. Henderson, except Text Volume 4, which was published by E. Henderson. The firm, under both names, was at the same Ludgate Hill, London, address. The firm is not listed, under either name, by P. A. H. Brown (1982). This is Smith’s number 756 (Smith, 1993: 189).

This is an English translation of the 2nd French edition prepared by the American Dr. Henry McMurtrie (published as M’Murtrie; b. 1793 – d. 1865). The text of this edition is, according to Smith, identical to an edition published in Philadelphia in 1831 (Smith, 1993: 188, number 753). As a sign of the times, McMurtrie also produced a one-volume bowdlerized edition in 1832 (Smith, 1993: 188–189, number 754), in which he stated that: “The whole has now been sedulously, ... and so thoroughly, expurgated that it may be placed in the hands of females, without the slightest fear of their encountering a word or idea that could offend the most fastidious delicacy ...” (McMurtrie, 1832: vi).

Text volumes are imprinted 1834. Woodward (1903: 410) stated that “the text is dated 1834, but Vol. I & II, pp. 1–64, appeared in 1833.” Evidence for this is not stated, and it is not evident in the work. In fact, in Volume I, pages 1–48 are on different paper than the rest of the volume. Woodward also stated that “the four volumes of plates are dated 1837, the last figure having apparently been altered”. Under magnification it can be seen that the right por-

tion of the “leg” of the 7 may have been part of a 4 but if altered it is a superb job of partial reengraving. Volume 4 is dated 1836. Fortunately, no new names are believed to date from this edition, so the precise date is of little import. This work is number 756 in Smith (1993: 189–190), who did not list the two-page memorial to Latrielle in Volume 4.

As can be inferred from the weird numbering, counting the plates in this set is difficult. Nissen (1969: 108) errs in listing 156 instead of 154 Pisces plates, as allowance was not made for the fact that there are no plates 10 or 27, only “supernumerary” plates with those numbers. Aves are listed as having 114 plates instead of 117 as “2nd Plates” 18, 42 and 44 were not included in his count. Arachnides were listed as having 99 plates instead of 51. This error was obviously typographical as the plates are listed by number and can be counted. The Insecta are listed as having 124 plates instead of 120, evidently because the plate explanations list Plates 32 and 72 as each being three plates, so listed as these two plates are line drawing of parts of insects, each plate divided into thirds with the figures in each third separately numbered. The total number of plates in the entire work is 738.

Smith (1993: 189) also erred in listing Plate Volume 2 as containing 201 plates instead of 205 and Plate Volume 4 to have 150 plates instead of 144. This latter number may be partially explained by two plates being divided into three numbered parts listed separately in the Explanations, as mentioned in the previous paragraph. Smith also stated that the “number of plates varies among copies seen.” This does not make sense as each of the plate volumes has a detailed Table of the Plates listing each plate by number with the names accompanying the figures thereon.

The portrait of Cuvier in Volume 1, engraved on steel by Brown (identity unknown) is a copy of a portrait that appeared in Volume 1 of Guérin-Méneville drawn and engraved by Bertonnier (Pierre-François Bertonnier, b. 1791 – d. unknown). Bertonnier is shown as artist on the Brown engraving.

The plates of all groups have not been inspected in detail, but those of Mollusca in this edition are very poor, both in detail and in color. The 38 plates of Mollusca from Guérin-Méneville were copied with varying degrees of success. They are not the copies made for Griffith & Pidgeon and are much inferior. Of the 38, 16 (17–26, 33–38) were reversed by

the copier. It appears that the plates from Guérin-Méneville may have been received in groups as printed and that they were then placed in the hands of various copiers. This observation is based on the fact that the quality of the copies differs from lot to lot, becoming progressively worse. A cursory examination shows that copied Guérin-Méneville plates were utilized throughout and that some plates in other groups were also reversed and poorly colored.

There are signs of poor editing and proof reading in this work. A cursory review found such errors as *Buccinum undulatum* for *B. undatum*; *B. tessellatus* for *tessulatus*; *B. erinaceous* for *erinaceus*; *Murex ricinis* for *M. ricinus*; *M. singulatus* for *cingulatus*; and *Terabra* for *Terebra*; all on pp. 69–72. On the other hand, some improvements were made such as using the genus name *Potamida*, whereas Cuvier used only the vernacular “potamides”.